

NONCONFORMIST.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 713.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

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STAMPED..... 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT.
Open daily as usual, from Twelve to Five; evenings, Seven to Ten.

NON-INTERVENTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING, to memorialise the Government on behalf of a Policy of Strict Non-intervention as regards the War in Italy, will be held at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 30th, 1859.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will take the Chair.
The Meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Halley, Rev. Newman Hall, Benjamin Scott, Esq., the City Chamberlain, Henry M. Garney, Esq., Robert N. Fowler, Esq., George Thompson, Esq., and other Gentlemen.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely. Admission free.

TO AFFLUENT CHRISTIANS.—A LIBERAL GENTLEMAN has promised £300 towards the ERECTION of a CHAPEL at PUTNEY, for a Church of United Independents and Baptists, if four others can be found each willing to do the same, so that the Building might forthwith commence. The Committee make an earnest appeal to the wealthy and large-hearted, as the Chapel is greatly needed, and a site for it has been secured.

Full information may be obtained of Mr. George Brookes, Hon. Sec., Parkfield, Putney, S.W.

A NEW CHAPEL required for the FIRST NONCONFORMING CHURCH established by the PURITANS.

Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey, has the honour of being the home of the Mother Church of the Nonconformists of the Metropolis and its vicinity.

The Church was formed in 1572. The meeting-house was erected in 1573, and is still the only Independent Chapel in the parish.

A new and larger place of worship is urgently required to meet the necessities of a growing population of 12,000.

The ground has been purchased. The design of the Chapel has been approved. The cost, with the ground, will be about 2,500.

Eleven Hundred Pounds have been already contributed. Four Hundred Pounds have been kindly granted by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society.

For the remaining 1,000, the Pastor (the Rev. P. H. Davison) and the Church make an earnest appeal to the friends of Christ in London and its neighbourhood, and country at large. They trust that the antiquity of the interest, the importance of the object, and the claims of the population, will plead successfully on the behalf of contributions in any form, and to any amount, which will be gratefully received by the Rev. Portal Hewett Davison, 3, Middleton-terrace, Southfields, Wandsworth, Surrey, S.W.; and the Rev. R. Ashton, Congregational Library, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

References are kindly permitted to the following ministers:—

Rev. James Hill, Clapham.
Rev. James Sherman, Blackheath.

Rev. H. Allen, Islington.

Rev. J. E. Richards, Coverdale Chapel.

Rev. T. M. Soule, Battersea.

Rev. Newman Hall, L.L.B., Surrey Chapel.

Rev. Dr. Tidman, London Missionary Society.

WHITEFIELD CHAPEL, LONG-ACRE.

Capable of seating 800 persons.

Messrs. WHITE and JAMESON will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, opposite the Bank of England, on FRIDAY, July 1st, at One o'clock punctually, the above commodious CHAPEL, situated in the midst of a densely-populated locality, and exceedingly lofty, with two tiers of galleries.

Printed particulars may be had at the Auction Mart; of W. P. Scott, Esq., Solicitor, 55, Lincoln's-inn-fields; of J. Goren, Esq., Solicitor, 29, South Molton-street; and of Messrs. White and Jameson, at the London-bridge Estate Office, 56, King William-street, E.C., and High-street, Ramsgate, Kent.

ORGAN for SALE.—An excellent Second-hand ORGAN, very suitable for a moderate sized place of Worship, may be seen on application to Messrs. Kirkland and Jardine, Organ Builders, &c., Dickenson-street, Manchester. Particulars may also be had from Edmund Grundy, Esq., 26, High-street, Manchester.

MRS. WARD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 33, CHARTER HOUSE-SQUARE. Quiet, Central, and Airy. Terms, bed, breakfast, and tea, 4s. per day.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, STOKE, near DEVONPORT.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN visiting the neighbourhood may obtain comfortable ACCOMMODATION at Miss PYER'S (daughter of the late Rev. John Pyer), close to the Cornwall Railway Station. Terms 25s. per week.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton' Wallasey Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 20s.

Storhouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, immediately, several TURNOVERS AT CASE. Young men of good ability, whose characters will bear strict inquiry; if from the country preferred.

Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars, to Mr. Jennings, 7, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED in a healthy and populous village in Gloucestershire, a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY or GROCERY Business, or both. He will be under the special care of Members of a Christian Church, and have the advantage of all the comforts of a home.

Apply by letter, to R. E., Post-office, Moreton-in-Marsh.

PRECENTOR WANTED by a CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH on the South Side of the Thames. Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Address, post-paid, stating age and full particulars, to E. B. Newsom, 18, Apollo-buildings, East-street, Walworth.

PRECENTOR.—A GENTLEMAN with a Superior voice, accustomed to lead, and qualified to instruct a Congregation in Psalmody, wishes for an APPOINTMENT in London, or the North or North-West suburbs.

Address, M.B., Newman and Son, Wiggate-street, Bishopsgate-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED an ASSISTANT.

He must be a good Penman, Arithmetician, and Disciplinarian.

Letters, stating age, salary expected, &c., to be addressed to W. N., Post-office, Southgate, Middlesex, N.

ARTICLED PUPIL.—A YOUNG LADY rather advanced in Music, is required in a select SCHOOL near London.

Address, A. B., Mrs. Morgan, 20, Everholt-street, Oakley-square.

A YOUNG LADY, in her Twentieth Year, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, at Midsummers as GOVERNESS in a Family where the children are of age, from eleven to thirteen. In addition to English, she is competent to instruct in the French, German, and Latin languages, together with music, drawing, and painting. Denomination not particular, but a Christian family preferred.

Address, H. E. T., Perry-hill House, Sydenham, Kent.

WANTED, by the ADVERTISER, a CLERKSHIP in a Commercial House. He is accurate at accounts, and well understands Book-keeping. Good references and security if required.

Address, M. S. E. S., Inkerman-road, Grafton-place, Kentish-town, N.W.

TO DRAPERS.—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Apply, J. W., 25, Bouverie-street, E.C.

MR. BENTALL, DRAPER, MALDON, has a VACANCY for a Respectable, Well Educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE. A thorough knowledge of the Business imparted. A Dissenter preferred.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, immediately, a YOUNG MAN, who must be a good SALESMAN and WINDOW DRESSER.

Address, H. and R. Kemp, Market-place, Leicester.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, a member of an Independent Church, of active business habits, and thoroughly competent for the general country and ready-made trade.

Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Mr. W. Hallifax, Berkhamsted, Herts.

APPRENTICE.—Mr. EDWARD MILLARD, a LINENDRAPER, High-street, Marylebone, has a VACANCY for a YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. A son of Christian parents preferred. Terms on application.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in a Country Trade, a YOUNG MAN, about Twenty or Twenty-one. A knowledge of the Outfitting department requisite. Dissenter preferred.

Address, W. R., Post-office, Sittingbourne.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a respectable well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. He will be treated as a member of the Family.

Apply, Henry Huckett, Draper, Market Harborough.

TO MASTER TAILORS.—WANTED a SITUATION as FOREMAN by a respectable MAN. Four years' character from present employers.

Address, P. J., Post-office, Leamington.

TO PAINTERS, &c.—WANTED, Four or Five active steady WORKMEN, with constant employment to one who is a Paperhanger; and the same to a good Grainer.

Apply to Charles Hall, 51, Abingdon-street, Northampton.

LITTLE BADDOCK, near CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.—The Rev. T. MORELL, who conducted a Classical and Mathematical School very successfully for a long time at Danbury, continues to RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS to Educate with his own Family.

Terms from Thirty to Forty Pounds.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—In a SELECT ESTABLISHMENT, conducted by a LADY of much and varied experience, there are VACANCIES. An ORPHAN or a YOUNG LADY whose education has been neglected, or whose health is delicate, would experience maternal care. The plan of tuition ensures high mental and moral training, with every comfort.

For terms, references, &c., apply to H. P., 61, Lupus-street, Belgravia, London.

THE Rev. Dr. S. DAVIDSON RECEIVES into his HOUSE a FEW PUPILS, who are carefully educated for the Learned Professions or Commercial Pursuits. Being treated as members of his own family, they live under the moral and social influences peculiar to home. The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 2nd August.

Terms and Particulars may be known on application. Bank House, Hatherlow, near Manchester, June.

*Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street*

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of MAJOR LYON SIT DAILY at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square. The Hon. ARTHUR F. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman of the Committee.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,—

The gratifying reception which I have met with at the public meetings I have attended, and the numerous promises of support which I have received, determine me without further delay to declare myself a candidate for the distinguished honour of representing you in the Commons House of Parliament.

I am further encouraged to take this step by the knowledge that my political opinions are in accordance with those generally entertained by a large majority of yourselves, and by the confident anticipation that in the absence of any other candidate of weightier pretensions or stronger claims than those who have already addressed you, I may be considered as fully entitled to your support.

On the question of our foreign policy, and with regard to the present war in Italy, I strongly advocate the strictest neutrality, and I do not anticipate that any complication can arise in the further progress of it which shall justify a departure from that pacific policy; at the same time I heartily approve of the measure now in progress for still further strengthening and perfecting our national defences, and maintaining the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions.

On the important question of Parliamentary Reform I am of opinion that it is one which demands the immediate attention of the Legislature, and I should doubt the sincerity and political honesty of any man or body of men professing Liberal opinions who would urge the expediency of deferring the consideration of it for another session.

I desire a large and comprehensive expansion of the franchise, a re-distribution of seats, and the adoption of that which is proved to be the only protection to the voter—namely, the Ballot.

I also advocate extensive legal, social, and administrative reforms, believing that in proportion as justice is made cheap and easy of attainment, as education, religion, and morality are promoted, and as efficiency and economy are the predominant features in every department both of general and local administration, so will grow the moral power and supremacy of this country, and the welfare and happiness of the people.

I am for an entire abolition of Church-rates. On the question of local self-government I am happy to know that my sentiments strictly accord with your own; and should you return me as your representative you may rely upon my vigilant and unremitting attention to your local interests.

I remain, Gentleman, your faithful servant,

22, Park-lane, June 24. WILLIAM LYON.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,—

The Queen having signified her intention of raising Sir Benjamin Hall to the Peersage, I beg, in consequence of the most flattering encouragement, to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the House of Commons.

I had the honour for nearly twenty years to represent in Parliament the county of Cork, and during that time my political principles were those of an earnest Liberal, as proved by my support of every measure calculated to promote the welfare of the people.

I am of opinion the Parliamentary electoral franchise should be largely extended, and based upon an equitable representation of property, intellect, and labour.

I am now, as ever, an earnest supporter of the Ballot.

Except it be for the maintenance of the national honour, I am opposed to war; but for our personal safety and the protection of our commerce a powerful fleet is essential.

I conceive that the rights of conscience should experience the fullest toleration, and that Church-rates should be abolished.

No energies of mine shall be spared for the advancement of social, administrative, and legal reforms.

I am of opinion that the seat in the Cabinet, and the subordinate offices in the Government, should be apportioned with a due regard to the sections into which the Liberals have been divided, and I do not think that they are properly represented in the present Administration.

I will at the earliest opportunity give you a detailed exposition of my political principles, and if you do me the honour to elect me as your representative, I will make every effort to merit your confidence. Your local affairs shall experience my sedulous attention; and, having no private or sectional interests to promote, I will impartially serve all classes and individuals.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient and faithful servant,

Clarendon-place, Hyde-park, June 21. PERMOY.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALL'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, July 29th. Terms and references forwarded on application.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD,

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referees: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Ballou; the Rev. Drs. Radford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.



June 15th, 1859.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the examination of the classes in this Academy last year are now able to trace the progress of the pupils during the last twelve months. The exhibition made by the classes this day shows a most satisfactory progress. Those who, last year, were in their Latin accidence, translated the whole of the fourth book of Caesar, read five books of *Télemaque* in French, the first three books of Euclid, and Algebra, as far as Simple Equations. This, for one year, is good work, and it has been well done. More advanced classes read the "Catastrophe" of Halsted and the sixth book of Virgil in Latin, the first forty pages of Arnold's "Greek Exercises," translated sixty pages of German, and the "Avare" of Molière, in French; the sixth book of "Euclid," and Quadratic Equations. When we state that one of the boys, aged 13½ years, passed the Oxford Middle-class Examination with honours, and that he continues to display the same ability and diligence, and that the other boys of the school are no unworthy rivals of his excellence, it may be judged how well the pupils acquitted themselves. No small share of this credit is due to the labours of Mr. Jackson, who has taught the higher classes in Latin, Greek, German, and French, and who is well qualified, both by talents and disposition, to give a first-rate education to the pupils placed under his care.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M., Minister of Wells-street Chapel, Oxford-street, London.
HENRY JOS. BEVIS, Minister of the Congregational Church, Ramsgate.

The Pupils will re-assemble on Tuesday, July 26th.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. J. FLETCHER receives a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS into his FAMILY, and, with the assistance of competent Masters, affords a First-class Education.

Terms: Pupils under Fifteen, Eighty Guineas; above Fifteen, One Hundred Guineas. Next Term commences August 1st. Christchurch, Hants, June 6th, 1859.

RAMSGATE, 12, CHAPEL PLACE.

The Misses HUDSON and Mrs. SHRUBSOLE continue to receive YOUNG LADIES for INSTRUCTION in the various branches of English Education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c. Terms moderate.

Prospectus on application, with references to Ministers and Parents of Pupils. Parlour Boarders received during the Vacation.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

An increase of accommodation enables the Rev. MARTIN REED to receive a few additional Pupils.

His Pupils are qualified for Professional or Commercial engagements, and the University Examinations.

French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of a resident Parisian of great ability.

The situation is admirable. Prospectus on application. References are permitted to several Clergymen, Ministers, and Parents.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.

Plans of Instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in Subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various Branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectus forwarded on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 19th of July.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin, French, and German Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

Terms: Twenty Guineas per annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER have had long experience in Tuition; they endeavour to impart a sound and liberal English Education, and offer considerable advantages for the study of the Latin, French, and German Languages. Miss E. F. Butler has spent some time on the Continent, and a resident French Governess, who has a first-class certificate, is engaged as Assistant.

Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting, are taught by well qualified instructors. The moral and religious training, and the domestic comfort of the pupils, are sedulously considered.

VACANCIES exist for a few PUPILS at the ensuing Term, which commences on August 1st; and a Young Lady can be received as PARLOUR BOARDER, who may be desirous of continuing her education; a separate bedroom offered.

Terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to E. Goddard, Esq., Ipswich; Rev. Eleazar Jones, Ipswich; Professor Nenner, New College, London; Rev. S. S. England, Walthamstow; Rev. J. Lord, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, HAMPDEN HOUSE, BRILL, near OXFORD, conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. Paul Clarke.

TERMS—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The Misses CLARKE have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable School-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses Clarke, in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class Education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the School, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses Clarke in calling the attention of Parents and Guardians to this Seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this Seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden House, Brill, Bucks.

Present number, Thirty.

June 15th, 1859.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION begins on the 3rd AUGUST.

Terms, Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven Years; for Boys above that age, Fifty Guineas.

Prospectus on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION for the SONS of TRADESMEN is guaranteed at ANGLESEA HOUSE, ORPINGTON, KENT.

Apply to Mr. Atkins for a circular containing information respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testimonials &c.

HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY-PARK ROAD, REIGATE.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss ISLEY.

Prospectus forwarded on application. References kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; J. H. Browne, High Wycombe; Henry More, Brecon, South Wales; Thos. Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, Stamford; and other friends.

BELMONT HOUSE ACADEMY, PITT-VILLE, CHELTENHAM, conducted by Mr. PURSEY and Assistant Resident and Visiting Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, July 21st, 1859.

A detailed Prospectus, with Outline of General Studies, Classical, Commercial, and Scriptural, on application.

Reference in Cheltenham kindly permitted to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D. The French and Drawing by first-class Professors.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 15, NOTTING-HILL-SQUARE, W.

Situation elevated and healthy.

Principal, Mrs. JENNINGS.

The mode of instruction adopted combines the most approved features of the College system with the discipline of the School, and is calculated to call forth the energies of the Pupils. Unremitting attention is given to the formation of character upon Christian principles. A resident Parisian and Professors of repute attend.

References to parents whose daughters have completed their education in this Establishment.

HOLLY MOUNT HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM. SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal, MARTIN LIDDEBTER.

This School is situated in one of the best localities of the outskirts of Nottingham. The house is a detached building, and stands in its own grounds.

The course of instruction includes the usual branches of an English education, and the Latin language.

Terms.—Thirty Guineas per annum for Pupils under, and Thirty-five Guineas for those above twelve years of age. Drawing and the modern languages are taught by approved masters, on moderate terms, and are charged as extra.

In the education of his pupils, M. L. aims at thoroughly grounding them in that portion of their studies usually called an "English Education," before allowing them to pass to the higher branches. Pupils sufficiently advanced are sent to the Oxford Middle Class Examinations, of which Nottingham is now one of the local centres.

Prospectus and references forwarded on application to M. LIDDEBTER.

THE GROVE SCHOOL, BRILL, near OXFORD.

This old-established School combines the advantage of moderate terms with the enjoyment of every comfort. The following are the distinctive features:—Thorough teaching, sound evangelical training, absence of corporal punishment, unlimited supply of the best provisions, and healthful locality. YOUNG GENTLEMEN are specially prepared for any position which their friends may intend them to occupy; also for the Middle Class and other examinations. They are encouraged to write freely to their Parents, and their letters are never inspected, unless it be requested.

The number of former Pupils who now occupy positions of trust, and who can be referred to, prove the excellence of the system pursued, while the uniform satisfaction given to parents is a sufficient guarantee with respect to the internal arrangements.

Terms.—Under Ten years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per annum; above Ten years, Twenty-five Guineas per annum.

References to Parents of Pupils. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the Principal, Dr. William C. Clark.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLO-WAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English.

Few Private Schools of long standing have better sustained their reputation for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of youth.

Hundreds have been educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent commercial and professional men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here.

Public testimony has been frequently borne by parents and others to the healthy position and domestic comfort of Palmer House.

Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department.

Popular Lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered.

The "Favourite" Omnibuses, from different parts of London, pass the door every few minutes.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, 14, LANGHAM-PLACE, KINGSTHORPE-ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.

Mrs. J. MORRIS BRADY, having removed to the above pleasant and healthy locality, begs to inform her friends that she will continue to receive a limited number of pupils. By her long experience in tuition, combined with interest in the children entrusted to her care, thorough attention to home comforts, and a constant endeavour to make their studies attractive and adapted to their different capacities, she hopes to continue to receive the kind approbation of her friends.

Mrs. B. has VACANCIES for a few additional BOARDERS.

Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. T. Brown, Duxton, Northampton; Rev. John Aldis, Reading, Berks; Rev. James Cubitt, Thrapston; Rev. S. A. Tipple, Norwood, Surrey; Rev. E. Dennett, Truro, Cornwall; J. E. Ryland, Esq., M.A., Northampton; Chas. Roberts, Esq., St. John's wood-park, London; John Perry, jun., Esq., Northampton; P. P. Perry, Esq., Northampton; Jas. Rice, Esq., Brier-hill, Northampton; and the Parents of Pupils.

The School duties resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July.

COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL, and SCIENTIFIC BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, CAVE HOUSE, UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.

Prospectus, references, and particulars on application to Mr. J. Hunt, M.R.C.P., Principal. Terms moderate and inclusive.

HIGH-STREET SCHOOL, THAME, OXFORDSHIRE.

Miss NICHOLS desires publicly to thank her Friends for their continued confidence and support, and to announce that her CLASSES will be RESUMED on the 26th of JULY.

Thame, June, 1859.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN continues to receive YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, to prepare for the University Examinations and for Business.

School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, August 1st.

Parkstone, June 24th, 1859.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST, DORSET-SHIRE.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 27th.

Parkstone, June 24th, 1859.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.
President—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

Treasurer—S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

Honorary Secretary—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

Financial and Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

The Pupils are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, JULY 27th.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

PARK HOUSE, PARK-ROAD, STOKE NEWINGTON.

Miss MILLER, assisted by a resident German Governess and talented Professors, RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who enjoy the comforts of home, combined with the advantages of a careful and accomplished education.

Inclusive terms, from 24 to 38 guineas per annum. A vacancy for a Governess Pupil.

Referee: The Rev. W. S. Edwards, East Wickham, Kent; D. J. White, Esq., College House, Edmonton; and Parents of Pupils.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 713.]

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without altering a word of the Book of Common Prayer—the sins of which Parliament has been guilty by disregarding the law of the Church in its recent legislation on Divorce, and by renouncing "the royalty and universal dominion of our Lord Jesus Christ" by the admission of Jews to the House of Commons—and finally, the additional sacrilege of which it threatens to be guilty in the abolition of Church-rates, "a measure which would despoil the poor of that provision which has been made from time immemorial by the piety of our forefathers for their attendance on Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge, and which would disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution;"—such have been the principal subjects of clerical discussion. The treatment of each of them would afford ground enough for a suggestive article—but, for obvious reasons, we confine ourselves to the last.

The question was brought forward by Archdeacon Hale, who, we are told, presented to the Lower House a *gravamen* to the effect that Parliament proposed to alter the law of Church-rates without consulting the clergy in Convocation assembled, and was disposed of, after debate, by inserting, in an address to Her Majesty, the passage which we have quoted above. A wickeder or a more sensible course for Parliament to take, it is, perhaps, impossible to imagine. Think of the presumption of abolishing Church-rates without consulting Convocation! Think of the anile folly of consulting Convocation on the subject of abolition! Why, when has the Established Church, *mero motu*, ever surrendered a half-penny of its possessions? When have its clergy ever consented to renounce the smallest semblance of power? What need is there for consulting them? We know their opinion. Unasked, they have told it to Her Majesty. Parliament, no doubt, will suffer some twinges of conscience for daring to settle this matter without first asking advice and permission of their ecclesiastical double—but will settle it nevertheless without seeking such high sanction. Very profane, we must all admit—but, at the same time, very much in accordance with the dictates of common sense—and affording a new illustration of the Scriptural saying, that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light.

But what is it that the clergy, in Convocation assembled, without waiting to be consulted, tell us about Church-rates? They say that a measure for their abolition would achieve two results—first, it would "despoil the poor of that provision which has been made from time immemorial by the piety of our forefathers for their attendance on Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge"—and secondly, that it would "disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution." Let us pause for a moment on each of these allegations.

The first is somewhat obscurely worded. It seems to intimate that the piety of our forefathers has always shown itself in making provision for their attendance on Divine worship and Christian instruction "*free, gratis, for nothing.*" But this cannot be the meaning of the venerable and reverend divines. No doubt, they intended to say that our ancestors made provision for the attendance of the poor, &c., without charge. But the sense of the allegation is quite as faulty as the syntax. Let us put one or two questions to Archdeacon Hale and his concurring brethren. Do Church-rates relieve the poor of all charge for their religious things? Are all who pay such rates above the condition of poverty? When Church-rates are abolished, will the poor be charged for their attendance at church? Are they so charged now in the cities and towns where the tax has been got rid of? Do Dissenters, who provide half of the whole accommodation in England and Wales for public worship, impose a pecuniary burden on the poor, or charge them for admission to their chapels as if they were places of amusement? What difference will the abolition of Church-rates make

in the future relation of the poor to our churches and chapels? Will it make any? Will it despoil them of any one right which they now possess? Has it done so in any known instance? Can the archdeacon point to any one parish in which rates are now refused, and in which, in consequence of that refusal, the poor have lost anything whatever but their liability to be taxed? Did the system originate in the "piety of our forefathers"? Is it not a relic of the encroaching rapacity of the clergy? The venerable archdeacon may bury his head in a hole, and fancy that because he can see nobody therefore nobody sees him—but we can assure him that none but clergymen in Convocation assembled could have been brought to record in a public address to the Throne such a string of palpable *naïvetés* as that set forth in the above ungrammatical passage.

But we pass on to the second allegation—that the abolition of Church-rates will "disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution, by which the greatest blessings, spiritual and temporal, have been diffused throughout every part of the land." The latter clause of the sentence is mere "leather and prunella"—it is with the first clause only that we need concern ourselves. There is, we admit, some truth in the assertion. The right to tax the whole community for the support of its own religious ministrations, is one which can only be claimed by the Church "as a national institution," and, perhaps, is only prized as a symbol and proof of ascendancy. The annihilation of that right will, therefore, in theory, "disturb the foundations" of the Establishment. It will be in law, what is already the case in fact, an abnegation of one of the principles upon which the political Church is based. It will destroy one of the tokens of its nationality. But we are afraid that we who desire to see in the Church an all-conquering spiritual power, can hardly take that comfort from the words of Convocation which, if those words were intended to bear their full meaning, we should be entitled to derive from them. After the abolition of Church-rates, there will remain a *national ecclesiastical institution* having legal precedence of all others, endowed with a large amount of public property, represented by bishops in the House of Lords, and binding the Sovereign by oath to maintain all its privileges. We shall have done something, it is true, towards weakening the *prestige* of the Church "as a national institution"—but that we shall have effectually "disturbed its foundations" is what neither we, nor the Houses of Convocation, can seriously believe.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Portman and the Duke of Marlborough have given notice in the Peers of their intention to advert to the question of Church-rates on Friday next, 1st of July. Lord Portman merely announces that he will call attention to the law of Church-rates, &c.; but the Duke of Marlborough goes further, and intimates that he will move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levy of Church-rates, in accordance with his proposal made before the late dissolution.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

CHURCH-RATES AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

The following circular was issued by the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society in reference to the elections which have taken place or are still pending in consequence of the change of Government:

Dear Sir,—It is hoped that the pending elections may afford an opportunity of pressing our questions upon some members of the Government in a way which may be attended with practical advantage. We refer more particularly to the position to be taken by the Government relative to the Church-rate and Endowed School Bills.

With reference to the former, the following Summary

of the Divisions is alone sufficient to indicate the unsurpassable strength of the cause of total abolition.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1858.	1859.
For abolition (votes and pairs)	172	211	254	252	248	284
Against	220	298	296	209	197	210
Total	392	449	480	461	427	494
Majority against ..	48	37	—	—	—	—
Majority for	—	—	28	48	53	74
With regard to the constitution of the Cabinet, it appears that of its 16 members we have—	63	85	76			

SUPPORTERS OF ABSENCE FROM LAST DIVISION. VOTED AGAINST ABOLITION.

Duke of Somerset.	Lord Elgin.	Duke of Newcastle.
Duke of Argyll.	Lord Palmerston.	Lord Campbell.
Earl Granville.	Lord John Russell.	Mr. Gladstone.
Sir C. Wood.	Sir G. Grey.	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Mr. Cardwell.	Sir G. Lewis.	
Mr. Cobden.		
Mr. Gibson.		

It is surely not too much to expect from a Government thus constituted, and all of whose members are avowedly aware that the question must now be settled, that its whole strength will be given to accomplishing the entire abolition of Church-rates with the least possible delay. Our friends cannot do wrong in availing themselves of their opportunities to press this expectation upon every member of the Government whom they may be able to influence.

Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools' Bill has excited from the first the unusually earnest sympathy of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and there is no necessary reason why it should not be carried to the Lords', and possibly pass, this session. It is of the most moderate character, simply laying down the counter-principle to that of the Ilminster case—that a Dissenter cannot legally be an honest man—and excepting the Universities and great Public Schools from its operation. It will undoubtedly have to be followed up by further legislation, as to which it is of course not proper to attempt to influence the present deliberations of the Cabinet; but as it does undoubtedly rest with that body to facilitate or prevent the immediate passing of Mr. Dillwyn's Bill, drawn under the personal supervision of their own Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, it will throw grave suspicion on the honesty of their intentions if this measure has not afforded to it every facility which a Government can ensure.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM EDWARDS.
CHARLES JAMES FOSTER.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Liberation Society,
Committee Rooms, 2, Serjeant's-inn,
Fleet-street, E.C., June 25, 1859.

CONVOCATION AND CHURCH-RATES.

The two Houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled for business on Wednesday at Westminster. The most remarkable incident in the Upper House was a proposal from the Bishop of Oxford to found a missionary episcopate.

In the Lower House, the Venerable Archdeacon HALE presented a *gravamen* to the effect that Parliament proposed to alter the law of Church-rates without consulting the clergy in Convocation assembled. Such an alteration would affect the position of the whole Church. The present state of the question was desperate to the Church. He thought that every force should be brought to bear in the House of Commons against it, and he was ashamed to see members of the Church in the House of Commons on platforms and elsewhere joining on this question with the opponents of the Church, who openly declared that the abolition of Church-rates was the first step to the annihilation of the Church itself. Nobody complained of the hardship of Church-rates. Even their opponents found no fault with the rates upon their merits, but there was a society in London the members of which went about agitating among the poor people in order to induce them to outvote their richer neighbours. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he thought that there was no question which might be more easily settled if a few men of ability would sit round a council table with the whole of the facts before them. In 1851 a select committee sat, and had every possible kind of evidence, but the committee made no report. From the returns submitted to the committee it was found that the mass of the people of the country cheerfully paid Church-rates and never complained of the burden. The cry for the abolition of Church-rates during elections and at other times was used as a bribe for votes, and, to counteract this, Churchmen, who were four-fifths of the entire population of the country, ought to make their voices felt in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He called upon them not to be afraid of the House of Commons, but to stand firm upon the rights of the question. Those who sought the abolition of Church-rates avowed that they had no personal grievance in relation to Church-rates, and that all they aimed at was the destruction of the national religion.

Archdeacon SANDFORD seconded Archdeacon Hale's motion.

Chancellor MARTIN thought there was a great necessity for a change in the mode of making the rate, which at present was somewhat unjust.

Archdeacon DENISON was in favour of leaving things as they were in reference to Church-rates, and if, by the blessing of God, they could bring back to the communion of the Church those who opposed Church-rates, the whole question would be settled.

The Rev. Mr. VINCENT disagreed from Archdeacon Hale, who considered that there were no grievances in Church-rates. He recommended the House not to believe that they ought to complain of the House of Commons passing measures affecting the Church without consulting Convocation, and urged them to adopt the course of adding a paragraph to the Address.

Archdeacon THORPE looked upon the motion as a declaration of war against the House of Commons, who were perfectly competent to legislate for themselves without consulting Convocation.

Canon WORDSWORTH looked upon Church-rates as a royalty of Christ, founded by him for the propagation of true doctrine and true religion. (Hear, hear.) He regarded this as a vital question, and one that ought to be settled. He agreed with the principle of Archdeacon Hale's resolution, but he looked more to Church extension than to the abolition of Church-rates as a remedy of the Church's ills. He passed a high eulogium on the zeal of the Disseaters, but complained of the men who, under the name of "Liberals," went about to deprive the poor man of his greatest blessing, a free church. The cry of their opponents was "Delenda est Carthago," and Churchmen ought to resist it. (Cheers.)

The motion was put and carried for the appointment of a committee to prepare an Address to the Upper House of Convocation on the whole question of Church-rates, and report thereon, with the view of adopting the *gravamen* as an *articulus cleri*.

The committee was selected, and an adjournment took place to enable them to make their report.

The report of the committee was, on the motion of Canon WORDSWORTH, adopted, and an address to the Upper House agreed upon. It was to the following effect:—

That this House unites in an earnest prayer to His Grace the President and their Lordships in the Upper House, that they will take into immediate consideration the subject of Church-rates: and will use every effort to avert their abolition, a measure which would despoil the poor of the provision which has been made from time immemorial by the piety of our forefathers for their attendance upon Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge, and would disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution, from which the greatest blessings, spiritual and temporal, have been diffused into every quarter of the earth.

On Friday, the address was returned from the Upper House, with the announcement, which elicited some cheers, that their lordships, after a few slight alterations, chiefly verbal, had agreed to the amendments introduced into it by the Lower House. These alterations having been assented to, the address was carried back by the Prolocutor to their lordships for final adoption.

With this the sitting terminated, shortly before twelve o'clock, and the House stands prorogued to Thursday, the 30th of June, on which day they will meet, not for the transaction of business, but to receive an intimation of the day on which the address will be received by her Majesty.

The address of Convocation to her Majesty as finally adopted contains these paragraphs:—

The short period which has elapsed since we had last the privilege of addressing your Majesty, has been marked by most important events with regard to the interests of the Church at home. The increase of the population and the abuses incidental to the system of appropriated pews, have produced the effect of practically excluding from our churches a large proportion of the population. In such a state of things, we have viewed with thankfulness the institution of additional services, with sermons, which have been held in our cathedrals and other spacious churches, where, without distinction of persons, all have been equally admitted. The large and attentive congregations which those services have brought together, have shown that the absence of a part of our population from the outward means of grace, has in a great degree arisen from an inadequate supply of them. It is proved that many who seemed to have been hopelessly estranged from the public worship of God may be recovered to His fold when thus brought under the influence of His holy word. We have only the more reason to lament the still existing evil,—the insufficiency of our church accommodation, and of the number of our clergy, to meet the demands of the increased and increasing population. Unfortunately, while that increase is going on with unparalleled rapidity, the existing endowments of the Church appear to admit of no proportionate extension; and, although private liberality has effected much, and is daily making fresh exertions, it has hitherto been totally unable to overtake the existing destitution. Under these circumstances we humbly express our earnest prayer that the revenues and endowments of the Church may not be further diminished by the abolition of Church-rates—a measure which would despoil the poor of that provision which has been made from time immemorial by the piety of our forefathers for their attendance on Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge, and which would disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution, by which the greatest blessings, spiritual and temporal, have been diffused throughout every part of the land.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of respectfully conveying to your Majesty our deep conviction that one of the most effectual means, under God, of extending the blessings of the national Church will be found in an increase of the Episcopate.

We cannot refrain from taking this occasion of expressing to your Majesty an opinion concerning certain attempts which have been recently made to bring about a change in the Prayer Book. We believe that the force of one argument for such a change, depending upon the alleged undue length of some of the services,

has to a certain extent been removed by the recently authorised use of the Litany as a separate service; and, looking to the general question, we declare our decided conviction that the supposed advantages of a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are far outweighed by the manifest disadvantages of such a course, especially at the present time.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

A conference of Congregational ministers was held on Monday week, in the large vestry, at the Poultry Chapel, in reference to the so-called religious revival in Ireland.

Dr. MASSIE, who had convened the meeting, occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with prayer, after which the Chairman, in a few preparatory remarks, stated the circumstances under which the meeting had been convened.

The Rev. J. D. SMITH gave a brief outline of the history of this religious movement. He said that the revival was first noticed in a town called Kells, in County Antrim, the spot where 200 years ago a remarkable revival of religion took place in connexion with the Covenanters of the old school, who came there from Scotland. Some six families were brought into deep affliction from bereavement first of all, and some of the young men belonging to them, being deeply interested with the news of the revival in America and elsewhere, two of them went into the country, to make known to their unconverted relatives what they themselves had felt. In that way the revival spread to Ballymena. The revival there was characterised by one peculiar circumstance, which had been much commented upon, namely, great bodily and physical phenomena. Many of the people there, when first convinced, were "stricken," as they called it; and in this state continued oftentimes two or three days; so that they were unable to attend to business, until they found comfort and were converted. In one factory, some twenty or thirty people were thus stricken, and the mill was obliged to be stopped. The people were conveyed to their homes, and doctors were sent for, but the doctors were of no use. The people ultimately found peace, and it was evidently not a physical, but a mental malady. Some people strongly commented upon these physical appearances; but there was at least one way of accounting for them, which had not been noticed in this country, namely, the peculiarity of Irish grief. Irishmen manifested grief in a very different way to what Englishmen did. He had often noticed similar physical appearances upon the departure of an emigrant ship, between Irish parents and their children. This excitement was peculiarly Celtic in its character. But apart from all this there was no doubt a great deal of genuineness in this sorrow, as was evidenced by the results. It called upon them all to feel much more deeply the importance of religious truth and religious awakening. He understood from friends who had visited Ballymena, that the converts who had manifested these extraordinary physical appearances, constituted only about one-third of the number of those who were converted. The ministers of Ballymena at first stood aloof from this excitement, but they were at length compelled to feel that it was God's work. But it was a singular thing that those who were most instrumental in conveying peace to others were not ministers, but persons who had passed through conviction themselves during this revival. The work had extended from Ballymena into the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. Dr. Morgan, of Belfast, visited one street in which 100 souls had passed through this ordeal, and were now in the enjoyment of Divine peace. From Coleraine and other places the same news had been brought. The work, in fact, was spreading all over the country, and it was the opinion of some ministers that it would ultimately cover the whole of Ireland.

Dr. MASSIE read several communications which he had received from Ireland, which bore testimony to the genuine character of this work, and said it appeared that a committee of the various evangelical ministers was sitting in Belfast daily, to take notice of the progress of the work, and to organise fresh means of usefulness.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM said he had a great mass of correspondence with him, all bearing similar testimony to the facts communicated by previous speakers; and he narrated several remarkable instances in which the strange, and at the same time, the genuine character of this work was displayed. He said that this was to him beyond all manner of doubt, as his informants were trustworthy, and their information was in every way reliable.

The Rev. A. HENDERSON stated that he had a considerable number of letters upon the same subject, bearing similar testimony. He thought they ought to be guarded against any disparagement of these physical manifestations which had been alluded to, and which had been considered as somewhat peculiar to the Celtic race. He knew that this excitement was peculiar to the Irish character; but from what he had been reading of similar revivals at different periods, and amongst different peoples, he was led to the conclusion that the work of grace in connexion with these revivals was invariably found to be associated with these physical phenomena.

The Rev. T. JAMES said that such a revival should occur in such a country as Ireland should excite very special thankfulness.

Dr. CAMPBELL was inclined to think that these manifestations were proof positive that this work was of God. It was exactly 100 years ago since John Wesley described a number of cases in connexion with his revivals as being characterised

by precisely the same phenomena as these were. But the most remarkable case of all was that of the Indians under the ministry of Braider, who described that revival as being like pillars of snow melting away before the sun or before a strong fire.

The meeting then resolved itself into one of devotion; prayer being offered by the Rev. Mr. Corben and Mr. Swaine.

Dr. CAMPBELL suggested that the whole of the documents bearing upon the case should be printed and circulated amongst the ministers and deacons of the churches in the metropolis, and that steps should be taken for holding a second conference preparatory to convening a series of public meetings in different parts of London, to receive information respecting these revivals.

The meeting then separated.

CHURCH-RATES.—A return has been published of the rateable value of the property assessed to the poor-rates in those parishes in which, according to returns already issued, no Church-rates were made. For England and Wales the whole rateable value of such property is £1,014,382. The largest return is that for the diocese of London, £1,57,516. The return for that of Manchester is £2,711,827.; for Chester, £2,035,795.; for Ripon, £1,611,563.; for Winchester, £1,508,524.; for Worcester, £1,453,900.; for Lichfield, £1,328,889. In every other diocese their value is under a million.

QUARREL BETWEEN THE ROMISH CHURCH AND THE FRENCH COURT.—The breach between the Archbishop of Paris and the Court is regarded as certain. The double refusal to officiate, both at the prayers at Notre Dame, on the Emperor's departure, and again at the "Te Deum" for Magenta, is the cause. His highness is said to have given the request to officiate at the "Te Deum" an answer to which there is no reply possible,—"I cannot join in thanksgiving for the murder of fifteen thousand human beings, nor raise a hymn of joy founded upon the pain and misery of others. But I will sing a *De Profundis* and *Requiem* for the souls of the departed with the greatest pleasure."

THE GOVERNMENT AND HEATHEN TRUSTS IN INDIA.—Orders, I am told, have been received here from England to abolish the Churruck Poojah, and disconnect Government from all idol trusts. The first order is creating some excitement among the natives. The churruck is the barbarous poojah, at which men torture themselves, swinging with hooks through their flesh, run pins through their tongues, and perform other disgusting ceremonies, often followed by death. The Hindus, who thought the Queen's proclamation gave them back all their privileges of cruelty, talk of protesting.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Times.*

Religious Intelligence.

MR. JOHN BOUSER, B.A., of Rotherham College, has accepted a most cordial invitation to become assistant minister to the Rev. George Steward, pastor at Clayton-street Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Bouster commences his duties late in July.

MR. JAMES WOLFENDALE, of Rotherham College, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational church of Tattenhall, Staffordshire, to become their pastor. Mr. Wolfendale commences his labours in that place on the second Sabbath in August.

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, of Rotherham College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in the Congregational chapel, Stanley, Liverpool, to preside over them as their minister. Mr. Sanders enters upon his promising sphere of usefulness early in August.

HAMPDEN CHAPEL, GROVE STREET, SOUTH HACKNEY.—The first anniversary of the re-opening of this place of worship in connexion with the ministry of the Rev. Robert Reanholt Finch, was held on Lord's-day, June 12th, when the pastor preached in the morning, and the Rev. John Cox, late of Shadwell, in the evening. The services were continued on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., when the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, of Offord-road Chapel, Islington, preached a most eloquent sermon.

FREE CHURCH, MOLD.—An English place of worship in Mold, other than the Established Church, has been long felt to be an important desideratum. There are many Dissenters in the town and its vicinity who do not understand the Welsh language, whilst there are Churchmen who do not thoroughly approve of the doings of their own place of worship. To meet a want which has long been felt, a few friends resolved in September, 1857, to take the Market-hall for public worship. These services were arranged to be liturgical, the prayers of the Church of England being used. The church was established on a broad basis, and it at once secured the support of Churchmen and Nonconformists of all denominations. Up to the present time the affairs of the church have been managed by a committee, and supplies were obtained for the pulpit from Sabbath to Sabbath. On a recent occasion the Rev. W. Warlow Harry, of New College, London, came down to supply the pulpit, and so pleased were the church and congregation with his ministry, that they sent him a cordial, unanimous invitation to become their pastor, which that reverend gentleman accepted, and has arranged to enter upon his duties the first Sabbath in July. The friends have resolved to erect, if possible, a new church, towards which the hon. member for the borough, Sir John Hanmer, Bart., has given £50.

METHODIST NEW CONNECTION CONFERENCE.—This Conference, which has been held at Manchester,

closed on Tuesday evening. During the day a report was presented from a committee relative to an interview with a deputation from the Manchester and Salford Temperance Society. There was a spirited discussion, which lasted more than two hours. It arose principally upon an objection to a motion to the effect that the Connexion would suffer in respect of pew-rents, &c., if persons engaged in the liquor traffic were excluded from membership or office; to which it was replied that consequences were not to be considered if the Conference felt that there was an incumbent duty to be performed, but that, in fact, it was not proposed to do more than recommend the matter to the careful consideration of the circuits. Ultimately the motion, in the following amended form, was adopted, on a division, by a majority of about three to two:—

A deputation from the Manchester and Salford Temperance Society having presented a memorial to the Conference calling their attention to the prevalence of intemperance, and the great evils of the liquor traffic, and especially to the impropriety of permitting persons engaged in that traffic to be members of, and to hold offices in, Christian churches—

Resolved.—That, in receiving such memorial, this Conference begs to assure the memorialists that it sincerely deplores the prevalence of intemperance and the formidable barriers which it interposes to the progress of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; and, while the Conference would not interfere with the free action of our churches, it would affectionately exhort all our members to lend their influence and example to suppress the evils of intemperance, and to spread the blessings of sobriety throughout the land.

Mr. G. L. Robinson was appointed Secretary to the Chapel fund.—The report as to the yearly collection showed that there were several circuits in which the rules upon this subject were either wholly neglected or only partially observed. A resolution was adopted declaring the state of the collection to be not satisfactory; requesting the annual committee to give the subject a thorough investigation, with a view to securing a more cordial and generous support; and desiring that a report may be presented to the next conference.—The report of the Mission Fund showed that the income for the past year had been £4,729. 7s. 8d. of which £3,458. 15s. 8d. (or an increase of more than 300%) was from the circuits; while the balance in hand was about £916. as against £322. at the beginning of the year, there being now, as then, 500. owing to the paternal fund. The total increase of members of the Connexion during the year has been:—England and Ireland, 1,045; Canada, 1,914; total increase, 2,959.—An address to the church in Canada was read, and unanimously adopted.—Mr. B. Fowler received the thanks of the Conference for his services during eleven years as treasurer to the Mission Fund; and, upon his resignation, Mr. Mark Firth, of Sheffield, was appointed to the office.—Memorials to the Legislature were adopted in favour of neutrality and a speedy termination of the existing war; against Church-rates; and against the opening of places of art-exhibitions, recreation, or refreshment on the Sabbath.—A memorial was also adopted to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Buffalo, New York, in May next, urging the Methodist churches to purify themselves from the sin of slavery.—It was resolved to alter the name of the missionary society to "The Methodist New Connection Home, Colonial, and Foreign Missionary Society."

Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR.—"Save me from my friends" may well be exclaimed by the American Board, for Dr. Pomeroy has given his employers "the unkindest cut of all." He affirms that Mrs. Stowe and Dr. Cheever are staunch friends of the Board, and tries to convey the impression that they write in *its defence*—a flagrant misstatement, which the extracts in my last letter clearly disprove. But granting, for the sake of argument, the truth of his assumptions, then the Board must be bad indeed when all that they can urge in *its defence* is, that it has led to the formation of "a new Slave State."

With a charming simplicity, which would be very refreshing if it were quite genuine, Dr. Pomeroy informs us that, in consequence of the "embarrassments" which beset the Board, they intend to discontinue the mission to the Cherokees and Choctaws.

In other words, having encouraged the Indians to commit a great wrong, they wish to escape the censure which the sinfulness of their conduct has evoked by beating an ignominious retreat from the scene of their disgrace. Instead of repenting of their sins, and demanding the release of his victim by the slaveholder, they, like Pilate, wish to wash their hands of the consequences of their own acts. A course of action like this may meet the views of a pro-slavery Board of Missions, but I very much question whether anti-slavery Englishmen will not understand the true nature of this *manœuvre*, however Dr. Pomeroy may try to hide its real meaning.

Your readers will mark the characteristic caution with which Dr. Pomeroy approaches this subject. He does not venture to deny the charges of Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Cheever, and others. He *does not do it*. All he can do is to try and destroy their effect by a round-about statement which aims at nothing, and proves as little. One paragraph which he quotes as proof of the anti-slavery position of the Board expresses more than he intended:—

Surely the time is not far distant when the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians will stand in precisely the same relations to the missionary work with the white people of the adjacent States, and when the churches there will be the subjects of home missionary more properly than of foreign missionary patronage.

Now Dr. Pomeroy cannot deny that slaveholding does exist amongst these Mission Churches, and therefore it follows that the American Board, according to their own declaration, *do not regard slaveholding as inconsistent with a profession of religion*, and that they recognise

slaveholding Churches as worthy fellow-labourers in the great field of home and foreign missions.

That the views of the missionaries may be clearly shown, I will give some extracts from their own published opinions. In a letter to the Board, they say:—

In regard to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by any express injunction of Scripture.

Again they say:—

In regard to rejecting any person from the Church simply because he is a *slaveholder*, we cannot for a moment hesitate. For we regard it as certain that the *Apocles*, who are our patterns, did receive *slaveholders* to the communion of the Church; and we have not yet been able to perceive any such difference between their circumstances and ours as to justify us in departing from their practice in this respect.

With regard to the buying and selling of slaves, they are equally plain-spoken:—

Circumstantial exchanges of masters are so inseparable from the existence of slavery, that the Churches could not consistently receive slaveholders to their communion, and, at the same time, forbid all such exchange. We regard it, therefore, as impossible to exercise discipline for the buying of slaves, except in flagrant (*i.e.*) cases of manifest disregard to the welfare of the slave.

This is pro-slavery enough for the most ultra South American; and yet, with a hardihood which is characteristic of the double-dealing of the Board, they add:—

We trust that we shall not for this be looked upon as advocates of slavery. We are not so. We lament and deplore the existence of such a system,—our feelings, our example, our influence are against it. But to make the adoption of all our views respecting it, and a corresponding course of action, a test of piety and a condition of fellowship in our churches, is what we cannot in conscience do.

Your readers may have seen during the great Anti-Corn-law agitation a cartoon, in which Sir Robert Peel was represented with two faces. On one side, he smiled on the farmers with promises of protection, and, on the other, conciliated the masses with the assurance of cheap bread. The American Board are in an analogous position. On the one hand, they are in fellowship with the slaveholder, and wink at his delinquencies, whilst, on the other, they try to win favour amongst the anti-slavery party by a judicious evocation of anti-slavery professions which, taken in the aggregate, amount to nothing so long as practice is opposed to precept.

Dr. Pomeroy may urge, in reply, that the statements I have quoted were made by the missionaries some years ago; then I say so much the greater the guilt of the Board in allowing them to act in its name until the present hour.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. HORNER,

Wakefield, June 17th, 1859.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

ESTIMATED FRIEND.—The last issue of the *Nonconformist* contained a letter from Dr. S. L. Pomeroy, intended to ward off the damaging charges made against the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in regard to their complicity with slavery. This letter may be divided into two portions—the one intended to show that the American Board is now devoid of closing its complicity with slavery; the other, that H. B. Stowe and Dr. Cheever are implicated in the present position of the Board.

[Having quoted the extracts given in the letter above, our correspondent proceeds:—]

Being thus exposed, on the one hand, to the muniting of their pro-slavery missionaries, and, on the other, to the pressure of the anti-slavery part of their subscribers (which has been the cause of the *talk against slavery* on the part of the Committee) it is not to be surprised at that, in 1858, they should be desirous of being relieved from the "unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory." But can it be considered any proof of anti-slavery feeling that they should wish to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the "Home Missionary" Society, which would be the result of the admission of these tribes into the Union as a State.

We have seen that, in 1858, the Board endorsed the views expressed in 1854, and that then they had "acknowledged with gratitude to God the wisdom and fidelity" with which the Prudential Committee had been advising and directing the missionaries in conformity with the principles asserted by them in their correspondence, reported in 1848. It is evident, therefore, that the position of the Board now is much the same as it was eleven years ago. What that was has been shown above. (For further particulars, see a tract by C. K. Whipple, Boston, U.S., to be had of H. Arnould, South Bridge, Edinburgh, entitled, "Slavery and the American Board," &c.)

The attempt to implicate H. B. Stowe in the proceedings of the Board is as feeble as it is dishonest. It is evident that she cannot be held responsible for the conduct of her relatives; and the fact of her contributing to the *New York Independent* is no proof that she sympathises with or defends its general policy, particularly as some, at least, of her communications are made in order to expose the pro-slavery character of different religious bodies, one of which is the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

I am, respectfully,
N. N. K.

CHURCHYARDS AND DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—Some reference was made at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society to the fact that in Ireland Dissenting ministers enjoy the right, on certain conditions, of officiating at funerals in parochial burial grounds. It may interest your readers to learn that, so far as my experience has gone, the rule works well. The Act alluded to in the Conference Report requires that notice should be sent to and permission asked of the incumbent before any service is conducted at the grave; but this is in most cases so much a matter of form that I never thought it a serious grievance. My practice has been simply to inform the clergyman in possession of the living, that, with his consent, I intend to officiate at an interment which will take place in his churchyard at the time fixed.

Invariably this has been deemed sufficient, and after such notice I have read the Scriptures, spoken to the people, or prayed (as seemed most suitable) in a burial ground held by the dean close to the cathedral, and often in another held by the archdeacon, as well as in several

of the Divisions is alone sufficient to indicate the unsatisfactory strength of the cause of total abolition.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1858.	1859.
For abolition (votes and pairs)	172	211	254	252	249	284
Against	220	238	236	209	197	210
Total	392	449	489	461	427	494
Majority against ..	48	27	—	—	—	—
Majority for	—	—	28	48	63	74
VOTED AGAINST. ABOLITION.	DUKE OF SOMERSET.	LORD ELGIN.	DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.			
Duke of Argyll.	LORD PALMERSTON.	LORD CAMPBELL.				
Earl Granville.	LORD JOHN RUSSELL.	MR. GLADSTONE.				
Sir C. Wood.	SIR G. GREY.	MR. SIDNEY HERBERT.				
Mr. Cardwell.	SIR G. LEWIS.					
Mr. Cobden.						
Mr. Gibson.						

With regard to the constitution of the Cabinet, it appears that of its 16 members we have—

SUPPORTERS OF ABOLITION.	ABSENT FROM LAST DIVISION.	VOTED AGAINST.
DUKE OF SOMERSET.	LORD ELGIN.	DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.
Duke of Argyll.	LORD PALMERSTON.	LORD CAMPBELL.
Earl Granville.	LORD JOHN RUSSELL.	MR. GLADSTONE.
Sir C. Wood.	SIR G. GREY.	MR. SIDNEY HERBERT.
Mr. Cardwell.	SIR G. LEWIS.	
Mr. Cobden.		
Mr. Gibson.		

It is surely not too much to expect from a Government thus constituted, and all of whose members are avowedly aware that the question must now be settled, that its whole strength will be given to accomplishing the entire abolition of Church-rates with the least possible delay. Our friends cannot do wrong in avail themselves of their opportunities to press this expectation upon every member of the Government whom they may be able to influence.

Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools' Bill has excited from the first the unusually earnest sympathy of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and there is no necessary reason why it should not be carried to the Lords', and possibly pass, this session. It is of the most moderate character, simply laying down the counter-principle to that of the Ilminster case—that a Dissenter cannot legally be an honest man—and excepting the Universities and great Public Schools from its operation. It will undoubtedly have to be followed up by further legislation, as to which it is of course not proper to attempt to influence the present deliberations of the Cabinet; but as it does undoubtedly rest with that body to facilitate or prevent the immediate passing of Mr. Dillwyn's Bill, drawn under the personal supervision of their own Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, it will throw grave suspicion on the honesty of their intentions if this measure has not afforded to it every facility which a Government can ensure.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM EDWARDS,
CHARLES JAMES FOSTER,
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Liberation Society,
Committee Rooms, 2, Serjeant's-inn,
Fleet-street, E.C., June 25, 1859.

CONVOCATION AND CHURCH-RATES.

The two Houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled for business on Wednesday at Westminster. The most remarkable incident in the Upper House was a proposal from the Bishop of Oxford to found a missionary episcopate.

In the Lower House, the Venerable Archdeacon HALE presented a *gravamen* to the effect that Parliament proposed to alter the law of Church-rates without consulting the clergy in Convocation assembled. Such an alteration would affect the position of the whole Church. The present state of the question was desperate to the Church. He thought that every force should be brought to bear in the House of Commons against it, and he was ashamed to see members of the Church in the House of Commons on platforms and elsewhere joining on this question with the opponents of the Church, who openly declared that the abolition of Church-rates was the first step to the annihilation of the Church itself. Nobody complained of the hardship of Church-rates. Even their opponents found no fault with the rates upon their merits, but there was a society in London the members of which went about agitating among the poor people in order to induce them to outvote their richer neighbours. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he thought that there was no question which might be more easily settled if a few men of ability would sit round a council table with the whole of the facts before them. In 1851 a select committee sat, and had every possible kind of evidence, but the committee made no report. From the returns submitted to the committee it was found that the mass of the people of the country cheerfully paid Church-rates and never complained of the burden. The cry for the abolition of Church-rates during elections and at other times was used as a bribe for votes, and, to counteract this, Churchmen, who were four-fifths of the entire population of the country, ought to make their voices felt in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He called upon them not to be afraid of the House of Commons, but to stand firm upon the rights of the question. Those who sought the abolition of Church-rates avowed that they had no personal grievance in relation to Church-rates, and that all they aimed at was the destruction of the national religion.

Archdeacon SANDFORD seconded Archdeacon Hale's motion.

Chancellor MARTIN thought there was a great necessity for a change in the mode of making the rate, which at present was somewhat unjust.

Archdeacon DENISON was in favour of leaving things as they were in reference to Church-rates, and if, by the blessing of God, they could bring back to the communion of the Church those who opposed Church-rates, the whole question would be settled.

The Rev. Mr. VINCENT disagreed from Archdeacon Hale, who considered that there were no grievances in Church-rates. He recommended the House not to believe that they ought to complain of the House of Commons passing measures affecting the Church without consulting Convocation, and urged them to adopt the course of adding a paragraph to the Address.

Archdeacon THORPE looked upon the motion as a declaration of war against the House of Commons, who were perfectly competent to legislate for themselves without consulting Convocation.

Canon WORDSWORTH looked upon Church-rates as a royalty of Christ, founded by him for the propagation of true doctrine and true religion. (Hear, hear.) He regarded this as a vital question, and one that ought to be settled. He agreed with the principle of Archdeacon Hale's resolution, but he looked more to Church extension than to the abolition of Church-rates as a remedy of the Church's ills. He passed a high eulogium on the zeal of the Dissenters, but complained of the men who, under the name of "Liberals," went about to deprive the poor man of his greatest blessing, a free church. The cry of their opponents was "Delenda est Carthago," and Churchmen ought to resist it. (Cheers.)

The motion was put and carried for the appointment of a committee to prepare an Address to the Upper House of Convocation on the whole question of Church-rates, and report thereon, with the view of adopting the *gravamen* as an *articulus cleri*.

The committee was selected, and an adjournment took place to enable them to make their report.

The report of the committee was, on the motion of Canon WORDSWORTH, adopted, and an address to the Upper House agreed upon. It was to the following effect:—

That this House unites in an earnest prayer to his Grace the President and their Lordships in the Upper House, that they will take into immediate consideration the subject of Church-rates; and will use every effort to avert their abolition, a measure which would despoil the poor of the provision which has been made from time immemorial by the piety of our forefathers for their attendance upon Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge, and would disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution, from which the greatest blessings, spiritual and temporal, have been diffused into every quarter of the earth.

On Friday, the address was returned from the Upper House, with the announcement, which elicited some cheers, that their lordships, after a few slight alterations, chiefly verbal, had agreed to the amendments introduced into it by the Lower House. These alterations having been assented to, the address was carried back by the Prolocutor to their lordships for final adoption.

With this the sitting terminated, shortly before twelve o'clock, and the House stands prorogued to Thursday, the 30th of June, on which day they will meet, not for the transaction of business, but to receive an intimation of the day on which the address will be received by her Majesty.

The address of Convocation to her Majesty as finally adopted contains these paragraphs:—

The short period which has elapsed since we had last the privilege of addressing your Majesty, has been marked by most important events with regard to the interests of the Church at home. The increase of the population and the abuses incidental to the system of appropriated pews, have produced the effect of practically excluding from our churches a large proportion of the population. In such a state of things, we have viewed with thankfulness the institution of additional services, with sermons, which have been held in our cathedrals and other spacious churches, where, without distinction of persons, all have been equally admitted. The large and attentive congregations which those services have brought together, have shown that the absence of a part of our population from the outward means of grace, has in a great degree arisen from an inadequate supply of them. It is proved that many who seemed to have been hopelessly estranged from the public worship of God may be recovered to His fold when thus brought under the influence of His holy word. We have only the more reason to lament the still existing evil, the insufficiency of our church accommodation, and of the number of our clergy, to meet the demands of the increased and increasing population. Unfortunately, while that increase is going on with unparalleled rapidity, the existing endowments of the Church appear to admit of no proportionate extension; and, although private liberality has effected much, and is daily making fresh exertions, it has hitherto been totally unable to overtake the existing destitution. Under these circumstances we humbly express our earnest prayer that the revenues and endowments of the Church may not be further diminished by the abolition of Church-rates—a measure which would despoil the poor of that provision which has been made from time immemorial by the piety of our forefathers for their attendance on Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge, and which would disturb the foundations of the Church as a national institution, by which the greatest blessings, spiritual and temporal, have been diffused throughout every part of the land.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of respectfully conveying to your Majesty our deep conviction that one of the most effectual means, under God, of extending the blessings of the national Church will be found in an increase of the Episcopate. We cannot refrain from taking this occasion of expressing to your Majesty an opinion concerning certain attempts which have been recently made to bring about a change in the Prayer Book. We believe that the force of one argument for such a change, depending upon the alleged undue length of some of the services,

has to a certain extent been removed by the recently authorised use of the Litany as a separate service; and, looking to the general question, we declare our decided conviction that the supposed advantages of a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are far outweighed by the manifest disadvantages of such a course, especially at the present time.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

A conference of Congregational ministers was held on Monday week, in the large vestry, at the Poultry Chapel, in reference to the so-called religious revival in Ireland.

Dr. MASSIE, who had convened the meeting, occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with prayer, after which the Chairman, in a few preparatory remarks, stated the circumstances under which the meeting had been convened.

The Rev. J. D. SMITH gave a brief outline of the history of this religious movement. He said that the revival was first noticed in a town called Kells, in County Antrim, the spot where 200 years ago a remarkable revival of religion took place in connexion with the Covenanters of the old school, who came there from Scotland. Some six families were brought into deep affliction from bereavement first of all, and some of the young men belonging to them, being deeply interested with the news of the revival in America and elsewhere, two of them went into the country, to make known to their unconverted relatives what they themselves had felt. In that way the revival spread to Ballymena. The revival there was characterised by one peculiar circumstance, which had been much commented upon, namely, great bodily and physical phenomena. Many of the people there, when first convinced, were "stricken," as they called it; and in this state continued oftentimes two or three days; so that they were unable to attend to business, until they found comfort and were converted. In one factory, some twenty or thirty people were thus stricken, and the mill was obliged to be stopped. The people were conveyed to their homes, and doctors were sent for, but the doctors were of no use. The people ultimately found peace, and it was evidently not a physical, but a mental malady. Some people strongly commented upon these physical appearances; but there was at least one way of accounting for them, which had not been noticed in this country, namely, the peculiarity of Irish grief. Irishmen manifested grief in a very different way to what Englishmen did. He had often noticed similar physical appearances upon the departure of an emigrant ship, between Irish parents and their children. This excitement was peculiarly Celtic in its character. But apart from all this there was no doubt a great deal of genuineness in this sorrow, as was evidenced by the results. It called upon them all to feel much more deeply the importance of religious truth and religious awakening. He understood from friends who had visited Ballymena, that the converts who had manifested these extraordinary physical appearances, constituted only about one-third of the number of those who were converted. The ministers of Ballymena at first stood aloof from this excitement, but they were at length compelled to feel that it was God's work. But it was a singular thing that those who were most instrumental in conveying peace to others were not ministers, but persons who had passed through conviction themselves during this revival. The work had extended from Ballymena into the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. Dr. Morgan, of Belfast, visited one street in which 100 souls had passed through this ordeal, and were now in the enjoyment of Divine peace. From Coleraine and other places the same news had been brought. The work, in fact, was spreading all over the country, and it was the opinion of some ministers that it would ultimately cover the whole of Ireland.

Dr. MASSIE read several communications which he had received from Ireland, which bore testimony to the genuine character of this work, and said it appeared that a committee of the various evangelical ministers was sitting in Belfast daily, to take notice of the progress of the work, and to organise fresh means of usefulness.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM said he had a great mass of correspondence with him, all bearing similar testimony to the facts communicated by previous speakers; and he narrated several remarkable instances in which the strange, and at the same time, the genuine character of this work was displayed. He said that this was to him beyond all manner of doubt, as his informants were trustworthy, and their information was in every way reliable.

The Rev. A. HENDERSON stated that he had a considerable number of letters upon the same subject, bearing similar testimony. He thought they ought to be guarded against any disparagement of these physical manifestations which had been alluded to, and which had been considered as somewhat peculiar to the Celtic race. He knew that this excitement was peculiar to the Irish character; but from what he had been reading of similar revivals at different periods, and amongst different peoples, he was led to the conclusion that the work of grace in connexion with these revivals was invariably found to be associated with these physical phenomena.

The Rev. T. JAMES said that such a revival should occur in such a country as Ireland should excite very special thankfulness.

Dr. CAMPBELL was inclined to think that these manifestations were proof positive that this work was of God. It was exactly 100 years ago since John Wesley described a number of cases in connexion with his revivals as being characterised

by precisely the same phenomena as these were. But the most remarkable case of all was that of the Indians under the ministry of Brainerd, who described that revival as being like pillars of snow melting away before the sun or before a strong fire.

The meeting then resolved itself into one of devotion; prayer being offered by the Rev. Mr. Corben and Mr. Swaine.

Dr. CAMPBELL suggested that the whole of the documents bearing upon the case should be printed and circulated amongst the ministers and deacons of the churches in the metropolis, and that steps should be taken for holding a second conference preparatory to convening a series of public meetings in different parts of London, to receive information respecting these revivals.

The meeting then separated.

CHURCH-RATES.—A return has been published of the rateable value of the property assessed to the poor-rates in those parishes in which, according to returns already issued, no Church-rates were made. For England and Wales the whole rateable value of such property is £21,014,382. The largest return is that for the diocese of London, £1,57,516. The return for that of Manchester is £2,711,827.; for Chester, £2,035,795.; for Ripon, £1,611,563.; for Winchester, £1,508,524.; for Worcester, £1,453,900.; for Lichfield, £1,328,889. In every other diocese their value is under a million.

QUARREL BETWEEN THE ROMISH CHURCH AND THE FRENCH COURT.—The breach between the Archbishop of Paris and the Court is regarded as certain. The double refusal to officiate, both at the prayers at Notre Dame, on the Emperor's departure, and again at the "Te Deum" for Magenta, is the cause. His highness is said to have given the request to officiate at the "Te Deum" an answer to which there is no reply possible,—"I cannot join in thanksgiving for the murder of fifteen thousand human beings, nor raise a hymn of joy founded upon the pain and misery of others. But I will sing a *De Profundis* and *Requiem* for the souls of the departed with the greatest pleasure."

THE GOVERNMENT AND HEATHEN TRUSTS IN INDIA.—Orders, I am told, have been received here from England to abolish the Churruk Poojah, and disconnect Government from all idol trusts. The first order is creating some excitement among the natives. The churruk is the barbarous poojah, at which men torture themselves, swinging with hooks through their flesh, run pins through their tongues, and perform other disgusting ceremonies, often followed by death. The Hindus, who thought the Queen's proclamation gave them back all their privileges of cruelty, talk of protesting.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Times.*

Religious Intelligence.

MR. JOHN BOUSER, B.A., of Rotherham College, has accepted a most cordial invitation to become assistant minister to the Rev. George Steward, pastor at Clayton-street Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Bouster commences his duties late in July.

MR. JAMES WOLFENDALE, of Rotherham College, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational church of Tutbury, Staffordshire, to become their pastor. Mr. Wolfendale commences his labours in that place on the second Sabbath in August.

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, of Rotherham College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in the Congregational chapel, Stanley, Liverpool, to preside over them as their minister. Mr. Sanders enters upon his promising sphere of usefulness early in August.

HAMPDEN CHAPEL, GROVE STREET, SOUTH HACKNEY.—The first anniversary of the re-opening of this place of worship in connexion with the ministry of the Rev. Robert Reanholt Finch, was held on Lord's-day, June 12th, when the pastor preached in the morning, and the Rev. John Cox, late of Shacklewell, in the evening. The services were continued on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., when the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, of Offord-road Chapel, Islington, preached a most eloquent sermon.

FREE CHURCH, MOLD.—An English place of worship in Mold, other than the Established Church, has been long felt to be an important desideratum. There are many Dissenters in the town and its vicinity who do not understand the Welsh language, whilst there are Churchmen who do not thoroughly approve of the doings of their own place of worship. To meet a want which has long been felt, a few friends resolved in September, 1857, to take the Market-hall for public worship. These services were arranged to be liturgical, the prayers of the Church of England being used. The church was established on a broad basis, and it at once secured the support of Churchmen and Nonconformists of all denominations. Up to the present time the affairs of the church have been managed by a committee, and supplies were obtained for the pulpit from Sabbath to Sabbath. On a recent occasion the Rev. W. Warlow Harry, of New College, London, came down to supply the pulpit; and so pleased were the church and congregation with his ministry, that they sent him a cordial, unanimous invitation to become their pastor, which that reverend gentleman accepted, and has arranged to enter upon his duties the first Sabbath in July. The friends have resolved to erect, if possible, a new church, towards which the hon. member for the borough, Sir John Hanmer, Bart., has given 50l.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE.—This Conference, which has been held at Manchester,

closed on Tuesday evening. During the day a report was presented from a committee relative to an interview with a deputation from the Manchester and Salford Temperance Society. There was a spirited discussion, which lasted more than two hours. It arose principally upon an objection to a motion to the effect that the Connexion would suffer in respect of pew-rents, &c., if persons engaged in the liquor traffic were excluded from membership or office; to which it was replied that consequences were not to be considered if the Conference felt that there was an incumbent duty to be performed, but that, in fact, it was not proposed to do more than recommend the matter to the careful consideration of the circuits. Ultimately the motion, in the following amended form, was adopted, on a division, by a majority of about three to two:—

A deputation from the Manchester and Salford Temperance Society having presented a memorial to the Conference calling their attention to the prevalence of intemperance, and the great evils of the liquor traffic, and especially to the impropriety of permitting persons engaged in that traffic to be members of, and to hold offices in, Christian churches—

Resolved.—That, in receiving such memorial, this Conference begs to assure the memorialists that it sincerely deplores the prevalence of intemperance and the formidable barriers which it interposes to the progress of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; and, while the Conference would not interfere with the free action of our churches, it would affectionately exhort all our members to lend their influence and example to suppress the evils of intemperance, and to spread the blessings of sobriety throughout the land.

Mr. G. L. ROBINSON was appointed Secretary to the Chapel fund.—The report as to the yearly collection showed that there were several circuits in which the rules upon this subject were either wholly neglected or only partially observed. A resolution was adopted declaring the state of the collection to be not satisfactory; requesting the annual committee to give the subject a thorough investigation, with a view to securing a more cordial and generous support; and desiring that a report may be presented to the next conference.—The report of the Mission Fund showed that the income for the past year had been £4,729. 7s. 8d. of which £3,458. 15s. 8d. (or an increase of more than £300.) was from the circuits; while the balance in hand was about £916. as against £522. at the beginning of the year, there being now, as then, 500l. owing to the paternal fund. The total increase of members of the Connexion during the year has been:—England and Ireland, 1,045; Canada, 1,914; total increase, 2,959.—An address to the church in Canada was read, and unanimously adopted.—Mr. B. Fowler received the thanks of the Conference for his services during eleven years as treasurer to the Mission Fund; and, upon his resignation, Mr. Mark Firth, of Sheffield, was appointed to the office.—Memorials to the Legislature were adopted in favour of neutrality and a speedy termination of the existing war; against Church-rates; and against the opening of places of art-exhibitions, recreation, or refreshment on the Sabbath.—A memorial was also adopted to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Buffalo, New York, in May next, urging the Methodist churches to purify themselves from the sin of slavery.—It was resolved to alter the name of the missionary society to "The Methodist New Connexion Home, Colonial, and Foreign Missionary Society."

Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—"Save me from my friends" may well be exclaimed by the American Board, for Dr. Pomeroy has given his employers "the unkindest cut of all." He affirms that Mrs. Stowe and Dr. Cheever are staunch friends of the Board, and tries to convey the impression that they write in *its defence* a flagrant misstatement, which the extracts in my last letter clearly disprove. But granting, for the sake of argument, the truth of his assumptions, then the Board must be bad indeed when all that they can urge in *its defence* is, that it has led to the formation of "a new Slave State."

With a charming simplicity, which would be very refreshing if it were quite genuine, Dr. Pomeroy informs us, that, in consequence of the "embarrassments" which beset the Board, they intend to discontinue the mission to the Cherokees and Choctaws.

In other words, having encouraged the Indians to commit a great wrong, they wish to escape the censure of the sinfulness of their conduct by beating an ignominious retreat from the scene of their disgrace. Instead of repenting of their sins, and demanding the release of his victim by the slaveholder, they, like Pilate, wish to wash their hands of the consequences of their own acts. A course of action like this may meet the views of a pro-slavery Board of Missions, but I very much question whether anti-slavery Englishmen will not understand the true nature of this *machiavellian*, however Dr. Pomeroy may try to hide its real meaning.

Your readers will mark the characteristic caution with which Dr. Pomeroy approaches this subject. He does not venture to deny the charges of Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Cheever, and others. He *dare not do it*. All he can do is to try and destroy their effect by a round-about statement which aims at nothing, and proves as little. One paragraph which he quotes as proof of the anti-slavery position of the Board expresses more than he intended:—

Surely the time is not far distant when the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians will stand in precisely the same relations to the missionary work with the white people of the adjacent States and when the churches there will be the subjects of home missionary more properly than of foreign missionary patronage.

Now Dr. Pomeroy cannot deny that slaveholding does exist amongst these Mission Churches, and therefore it follows that the American Board, according to their own declaration, *do not regard slaveholding as inconsistent with a profession of religion*, and that they recognise

slaveholding Churches as worthy fellow-labourers in the great field of home and foreign missions.

That the views of the missionaries may be clearly shown, I will give some extracts from their own published opinions. In a letter to the Board, they say:—

In regard to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by any express injunction of Scripture.

Again they say:—

In regard to rejecting any person from the Church simply because he is a *slaveholder*, we cannot for a moment hesitate. For we regard it as certain that the *Apostles*, who are our patterns, did receive *slaveholders* to the communion of the Church; and we have not yet been able to perceive any such difference between their circumstances and ours, as to justify us in departing from their practice in this respect.

With regard to the buying and selling of slaves, they are equally plain-spoken:—

Occasional exchanges of masters are so inseparable from the existence of slavery, that the Churches could not consistently receive slaveholders to their communion, and, at the same time, forbid all such exchanges. We regard it, therefore, as impossible to exercise discipline for the buying of slaves, except in flagrant (*i.e.*) cases of manifest disregard to the welfare of the slave.

This is pro-slavery enough for the most *ultra* South American; and yet, with hardihood which is characteristic of the double-dealing of the Board, they add:—

We trust that we shall not for this be looked upon as advocates of slavery. We are not so. We lament and deplore the existence of such a system, *our feelings, our example, our influence are against it*. But to make the adoption of all our views respecting it, and a corresponding course of action, a test of piety and a condition of fellowship in our churches, is what we *cannot in conscience do*.

Your readers may have seen during the great Anti-Corn-law agitation a cartoon, in which Sir Robert Peel was represented with two faces. On one side, he smiled on the farmers with promises of protection, and, on the other, conciliated the masses with the assurance of cheap bread. The American Board are in an analogous position. On the one hand, they are in fellow ship with the slaveholder, and wink at his delinquencies, whilst, on the other, they try to win favour amongst the anti-slavery party by a judicious enunciation of anti-slavery professions which, taken in the aggregate, amount to nothing so long as practice is opposed to precept.

Dr. Pomeroy may urge, in reply, that the statements I have quoted were made by the missionaries some years ago; then I say so much the greater the guilt of the Board in allowing them to act in its name until the present hour.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. HORNER.

Wakefield, June 17th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

ESTEEMED FRIEND.—The last issue of the *Nonconformist* contained a letter from Dr. S. L. Pomeroy, intended to ward off the damaging charges made against the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in regard to their complicity with slavery. This letter may be divided into two portions—the one intended to show that the American Board is now desirous of closing its complicity with slavery; the other, that H. B. Stowe and Dr. Cheever are implicated in the present position of the Board.

[Having quoted the extracts given in the letter above, our correspondent proceeds:—]

Being thus exposed, on the one hand, to the murmurings of their pro-slavery missionaries, and, on the other, to the pressure of the anti-slavery part of their subscribers (which has been the cause of the *talk against slavery* on the part of the Committee) it is not to be surprised at that, in 1858, they should be desirous of being relieved from the "unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory." But can it be considered any proof of *anti-slavery* feeling that they should wish to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the "Home Missionary" Society, which would be the result of the admission of these tribes into the Union as a State.

We have seen that, in 1858, the Board endorsed the views expressed in 1854, and that then they had "acknowledged with gratitude to God the wisdom and fidelity" with which the Prudential Committee had been *advising* and *directing* the missionaries in conformity with the principles asserted by them in their correspondence, reported in 1848. It is evident, therefore, that the position of the Board now is much the same as it was eleven years ago. What that was has been shown above. (For further particulars, see a tract by C. K. Whipple, Boston, U.S., to be had of H. Armour, South Bridge, Edinburgh, entitled, "Slavery and the American Board," &c.)

The attempt to implicate H. B. Stowe in the proceedings of the Board is as feeble as it is dishonest. It is evident that she cannot be held responsible for the conduct of her relatives; and the fact of her contributing to the *New York Independent* is no proof that she sympathises with or defends its general policy, particularly as some, at least, of her communications are made in order to expose the pro-slavery character of different religious bodies, one of which is the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

I am, respectfully,

June 22, 1859.

N. N. K.

CHURCHYARDS AND DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some reference was made at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society to the fact that in Ireland Dissenting ministers enjoy the right, on certain conditions, of officiating at funerals in parochial burial grounds. It may interest your readers to learn that, so far as my experience has gone, the rule works well. The Act alluded to in the Conference Report requires that notice should be sent to and permission asked of the incumbent before any service is conducted at the grave; but this is in most cases so much a matter of form that I never thought it a serious grievance. My practice has been simply to inform the clergyman in possession of the living, that, with his consent, I intend to officiate at an interment which will take place in his churchyard at the time fixed.

Invariably this has been deemed sufficient, and after such notice I have read the Scriptures, spoken to the people, or prayed (as seemed most suitable) in a burial ground held by the dean close to the cathedral, and often in another held by the archdeacon, as well as in several

rural parishes not far from the city. A privilege possessed by Dissenters in a country regarded by many Englishmen as far behind the age ought surely to be enjoyed in England, and if our brethren across the Channel will only do their duty the right will soon be conceded.

Many of the Dissenting churches have burial grounds of their own, but the members of these churches, though not suffering themselves, cannot be ignorant of the evils which are inseparably connected with the present exclusive system. Whether personally aggrieved or not, all classes of Nonconformists should unite in seeking the abolition of a law which often seriously aggravates the distress of families that have just experienced a painful bereavement.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS WILSHERE.
Waterford, June 24, 1859.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—During the time that Major Lyons was a member of the Metropolitan Board I had constant opportunities afforded me for forming an opinion of him as a public man, and so highly do I estimate his ability to serve the public, that on more than one occasion I have expressed to him my surprise that he did not seek to enter the House. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I see him standing for Marylebone, and I heartily wish him success. Should he succeed, the Marylebone men will have reason to congratulate themselves on having in him as their representative a clear reasoner, a close thinker, and a concise speaker.

Of his politics the Marylebone men will judge for themselves. I believe him to be a man of progress in the right direction, and if I had a vote it should be cheerfully given to him.

I am, yours truly,

HENRY BIDGOOD,
Member of the Metropolitan Board for
St. James's, Westminster.
Vigo-street, June 27, 1859.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The fifty-second anniversary of this institution was celebrated in the usual way on Tuesday. James Spicer, Esq., of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, presided; and a number of ministers and influential laymen interested in the school, with many ladies, made up the company. The proceedings were of the ordinary character. After the opening services came a series of recitations, appropriately selected, and well delivered. Then followed the distribution of the prizes; the head master addressing a word or two of encouragement to each of the pupils as he made his appearance on the platform to receive the reward of his application to his studies.

The following is the

LIST OF PRIZES.

SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Sixth Class.—First Certificate, J. C. Whitaker, of Bratton, Wilts; received the prize last Midsummer. Prize, E. M. Satow (Captain), of Upper Clapton. Certificates, A. M. Carter, Upper Homerton; J. J. Phillips Towny, North Wales; J. Taylor, Newport Pagnell.

Fifth Class.—Prize, Arnold Foster, Hackney. Certificates, C. J. Morris, Holloway; C. Spicer, Highbury.

Fourth Class.—W. B. Brain, Micheldeane, Gloucester.

Certificate, G. J. Godwin, London.

Third Class.—Prize, A. Smith, Stanmore. Certificates, A. Arundel, London; Aug. Spicer, Highbury.

First and Second Classes.—Prize, E. J. Sewell, Bangalore, East Indies.

CLASSICS.

Upper Sixth Class.—Prize, E. M. Satow (Captain). Certificate, J. Taylor.

Lower Sixth Class.—Prize, Whitaker. Certificates, Carter, Phillips, F. Meade, Langport, Somersetshire; J. W. Philpot, Stamford.

Fifth Class.—Prize, G. Maconachie, Orsett, Essex. Certificates, Alex. Richardson, Brighton; Alf. Warren, London.

Fourth Class.—Prizes, M. F. Bendall, G. J. Godwin, London. Certificates, Alb. Spicer, Woodford; R. A. Silvester, Stafford.

Third Class.—Prize, Syd. Collier, Hackney. Certificates, Alf. Smith, J. A. Arundel.

Second Class.—Certificate, E. Hering, London.

First Class.—Certificate, J. H. Brown, Tunbridge, Kent.

MATHEMATICS.

Division A.—Prize, E. M. Satow.

Division C.—Prize, Phillips. Certificates, F. Meade, A. Warren, Carter.

Division D and E.—Prize, C. Cross, Hackney.

Division E.—Prize, Brain.

Division G.—Prize, Alf. Smith. Certificates, E. J. Plummer, Swindon; Alf. Mudie, London.

Division H.—Prize, Hering.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH.

Sixth Class.—Prize, J. C. Whitaker. Certificates, G. C. Whiteley, Richmond; J. F. Berndes, London, history; Phillips, T. M. Nicholl, Dundee, equal.

Fifth Class.—Prize, Alf. Warren. Certificates, Cross, C. T. Smith, Mill-hill, English; G. Maconachie.

Fourth Class.—Prize, Brain. Certificates, James Spicer, history; Godwin, English.

Third Class.—Prizes, Alf. Smith, Collier, English.

Second Class.—Certificates, Alf. Mudie, English; Hering, history; H. Arundel, London, English.

GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

Fifth Class.—Prize, Alf. Warren. Certificates, Macconachie, Richardson.

Fourth Class.—Prizes, Godwin, Brain, equal. Certificates, Chas. Warren, H. J. Ward, London; Bendall, Silvester, equal.

Third Class.—Prize, Alf. Smith. Certificates, Collier, J. A. Arundel.

FRENCH.

Upper Sixth Class.—Prizes, W. B. Thorne, Leamington; Taylor. Certificates, Berndes, E. M. Satow, Whitaker.

Lower Sixth Class.—Prize, Meade. Certificates, W. D. Persé, Galway; Carter, E. H. Persé, Galway; Philpot, Phillips.

Fifth Class.—Prize, Maconachie. Certificates, C. Spicer, A. Warren.

Fourth Class.—Prizes, Bendall, Godwin. Certificates, Brain, A. Spicer.

Third Class.—Prize, A. Smith. Certificates, J. A. Arundel, Collier.

Second Class.—Certificate, E. T. Elgas, London.

Prize, Plummer. Certificates, C. Morley, Leeds; S. Morris.

GERMAN.

Upper Sixth Class.—Prizes, Berndes, Tayler, Thorne.

Certificate, E. M. Satow.

Lower Sixth.—Prizes, Meade and Whitaker, equal.

Certificates, W. D. Persé, Carter.

Fifth Class.—Prize, Maconachie. Certificates, A. Warren, W. Sarl.

Fourth Class.—Prizes, Bendall and Godwin, equal.

Certificates, C. E. Pawson, Mill-hill; C. T. Bond, London.

Third Class.—Prize, A. Smith. Certificates, Collier, J. A. Arundel.

Second Class.—Prize, Hering. Certificate, A. Mudie.

WRITING.

First Division.—Prizes, W. D. Persé, Phillips.

Certificates, Nicoll, W. Sarl, Maconachie.

Second Division.—Prize, Brain. Certificates, Ward, Godwin, Tawson.

Third Division.—Prize, Alf. Smith. Certificates, Alf. Mudie, Collier, Hering.

DRAWING.

Major prize, A. E. Woodbridge, Uxbridge; minor prize, Berndes; third prize, R. Spicer, Highbury.

First certificates, C. D. Maynard, Hackney; H. Seymour, Odiham; Brain, E. H. Persé.

MUSIC.

Major prize, Tayler; minor prize, Whitaker.

Certificates, [E. C. Mudie, London; E. M. Satow, Aug. Spicer.

GOOD-CONDUCT PRIZES.

(To Boys who have not received Class Prizes.)

First, — Carter; second, R. Aldridge, Dorchester; third, E. H. Persé; fourth, G. E. Pawson; fifth, A. Mudie.

CERTIFICATES OF GOOD CONDUCT.

(To boys who have received Class Prizes.)

First, P. B. Smith (Post Captain); second, E. M. Satow (Captain); third, Tayler; fourth, Berndes; fifth, Whitaker; sixth, Phillips; seventh, Meade; eighth, Woodbridge; ninth, Thorne; tenth, Brain.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

Gained during the past year, by former pupils of the School at the B.A. Examination of the University of London.

P. H. Pye Smith (second in Classical honours).

At the Voluntary Scripture Examination, after the B.A., Robert Dawson, B.A.

Matriculated at the University of London.

R. T. Thorne, S. Spicer.

First Prize in the Senior Latin Class at University College, London.

E. B. Pye Smith.

The reports of the Examiners were highly satisfactory. In Scripture and Classical Examination, Dr. Halley and the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A.; in Mathematics, Professor Todhunter, of Cheshunt; in French, Professor Merlet, of University College; were the Examiners, and all gave a most gratifying account of the progress made by the pupils.

The HEAD MASTER referred in very complimentary terms to the efficient progress made both in drawing and in music under the able instructors in those branches.

Mr. E. BOUSFIELD DAWSON then gave an interesting account of the Bousfield Scholarship, of which he is one of the trustees. The present value of it was about £54. a-year, to be given "to the pupil leaving Mill-hill School who shall in the opinion of the Examiners pass the best examination, and show sufficient knowledge in subjects to be determined upon from time to time. The scholarship is tenable during the term of three years, provided that during the whole of that period the scholar pursue his studies at London University, or, if he be preparing for the ministry, at New College, London."

The examination was very severe, and was conducted with great impartiality, by means of written papers, to which no names, but numbers, were attached, the names to which the numbers belonged being placed in a sealed envelope. Both examiners agreed to award the prize to No. 37, and the trustee now called upon the chairman to open the envelope, and declare who was the successful competitor. This was done, and amidst loud applause, it was announced that the fortunate youth was the captain of the school (E. M. Satow), whose success in the various classes had already secured him several prizes, and the esteem of the masters, the principal, and the examiners.

Mr. ROGER CUNLIFFE then handed to the Head Master the Old Scholars' Medal, which, amidst loud applause, he bestowed on the captain of the school (E. M. Satow).

Mr. JAMES SPICER presided at the dinner, and apologised for the absence of Mr. Tite, M.P., who had been expected to attend, but was prevented.

After the usual loyal toasts, the CHAIRMAN proposed "Prosperity to Mill-hill School." They had many friends there that day, who, after what they had seen, would bear testimony to the advantages of the institution, the establishment of which was a refutation of the charge that Dissenters were indifferent with respect to the provision of a sound and high-class education for their children. It would, indeed, have been discreditable to Nonconformists had they suffered such a school to fall into decay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CARTER, an old scholar and a member of the committee, returned thanks. It was exactly fifty years, he said, since he first entered that hall. Amongst those who were pupils with him at Mill-hill, several had become the ornaments of their professions, and had greatly distinguished themselves at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, and in the

senate. (Hear, hear.) Nearly all of them had been successful and honourable men. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. A. J. MORRIS, of Holloway, proposed "The health of the Head Master," of whom he spoke in the highest and most complimentary manner. The HEAD MASTER returned thanks, and, in the course of a brief, but interesting address, he called attention to the remarkable and gratifying prosperity of the institution, as evinced in the increase of the number of pupils from fifty to seventy. He felt himself as much the pastor of the boys—nearly all of whom are the children of pious parents—as their head master, and he expressed his deep gratification at the high moral, religious, and gentlemanly tone which the boys adopted, not merely in their conduct towards him as head master, but in their attention to studies, and in their conduct towards one another. He was grateful to say, also, that the boys had, with perhaps one or two exceptions been in the enjoyment of excellent health. The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The health of the Trustees of the Bousfield Scholarship," which, he said, would prove the greatest benefit to the institution. The toast having been duly honoured, was acknowledged by Mr. E. BOUSFIELD DAWSON, of Lancaster, an old pupil and grandson of the founder of the "Bousfield Scholarship." The "Health of the Examiners" was next drunk; and the CHAIRMAN next gave, the "Health of the Old Scholars," which was responded to by Mr. DAVENPORT, an old scholar, who left the school twenty-five years ago, and who had spent the interval in Australia. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The Midsummer examination of the pupils (sons of Congregational ministers) was conducted on Wednesday last by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town, and Rev. S. Newth, A.M., of New College. The entire morning was occupied with the Classics; and the proficiency of the boys, especially in the upper classes, reflected great credit on the master. The state of the weather in the afternoon not permitting the friends to remain on the lawn, a large company of ministers, ladies, and gentlemen, assembled in the spacious school-room, and were greatly interested in the examination of the scholars in English Grammar, History, Geography, Scripture, &c., as well as in Essays on given subjects, written and recited by Masters Palmer, Rees, Marchant, and Corke. A very excellent and affectionate address was given to the children by the Rev. J. C. Harrison; and the meeting was delighted at the close of the examination, when Master Palmer, as Dux, stepped forward and presented, on behalf of the entire school, a golden pencil-case to the Rev. J. B. Lister, the Principal, as a testimonial of their gratitude and regard. The following resolution of the Committee was then read by the Secretary, and, on the motion of R. J. Kitchener, Esq., supported by the Revs. W. Lucy, J. Marchant, T. Mann, of Cowes, and J. Carter, Esq., was unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz.:—

That the Committee of the Lewisham Congregational School cannot allow their esteemed friend, the Rev. J. B. Lister, to withdraw from the institution, without recording their deep conviction of the ability, fidelity, and care, with which he has for upwards of six years discharged the arduous duties of his important position. They are thankful for the success with which his efforts have been crowned in securing the comforts of the family, maintaining the discipline of the School, and advancing its culture; and it is their fervent prayer that the Divine benediction may rest upon him and his beloved partner, in the interesting sphere of labour to which they have been called by the Head of the Church.

Mr. LISTER responded to these testimonials with some emotion, and expressed the deep interest he should ever feel in the welfare of the school, and especially of the youths who had passed under his care. The prizes were then distributed, including several presented by the Rev. J. J. Mummary, R. F. Potter, and J. Jay, Esq.; prayer was offered, the Doxology sung, and the meeting separated with renewed interest in so valuable an institution:

TAUNTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

The annual examination of the pupils of this institution took place on the 16th inst., in the presence of a large assembly of parents and friends. Great applause was excited by the answers given to various questions proposed by the masters, the chairman, and friends in the audience, on the subjects of History, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, and Scriptural History. Recitations delivered with great spirit and propriety, and some pieces of music admirably performed, enlivened the proceedings. The prizes were distributed by the Principal. At the close of the distribution Master Freeman, elected by his schoolfellows for that purpose, stood forward to present to the Principal a handsome silver salver and tea-service. In presenting the testimonial, he said, The prizes to the pupils have been presented by the committee; but this testimonial is presented in the name of more than one hundred loving hearts. (Cheers.) We consider ourselves indeed happy in having a head master so just and yet so kind, so indulgent and yet so firm—in having such a friend to guide, such a counsellor to advise, and a man of such sterling worth to copy. (Cheers.) The memory of his bright example will ever be to us an incentive of imitation and emulation; and I feel assured that many, very many, in after-life will look back to him with gratitude and thankfulness for principles of integrity and uprightness instilled into their minds while young; while to his sound and practical instruction many will be indebted for their future success." (Renewed cheers.) Turning to the head master, the speaker continued:—

Mr. Griffith.—As the deputy of my schoolfellows, I have very great pleasure in presenting you with this salver and tea-service, as a testimonial of their love and

esteem. On the salver is engraved, "Presented to the Rev. W. H. Griffith, B.A., Principal of the Independent College, Taunton, as an humble expression of the love and esteem which his pupils entertain for him as their instructor, friend, and Christian adviser. 16th June, 1859." And may you long be spared to be the head of this establishment, for we feel assured that, while you are here, the pupils will never want a friend—one ever ready to check that which is wrong and encourage that which is good.

The testimonial was presented to the rev. gentleman amid enthusiastic and prolonged applause, which showed that the sentiments expressed in their address were not merely rhetorical phrases, but the expression of sincere and ardent feelings.

An earnest and appropriate address to the pupils was then delivered by the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridgwater; and, after some remarks by the Rev. H. Addiscott on the present prosperous and satisfactory state of the school, the proceedings were closed with prayer by the Rev. A. M'Millan.

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE AT SOLFERINO.

VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

The following important telegrams have been published:—

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

VERONA, Saturday.

The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriano, and the left wing pressed forward yesterday as far as Guidizolo and Castelgoffredo, driving back the enemy. The collision of the two entire armies took place yesterday at 10 a.m. Our left wing, under General Wimpfen, advanced nearly as far as the Chiese. In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunderstorm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of Saturday contains the following:—

"The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon a superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are at Villa Franca."

OFFICIAL FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

"CAVRIANA, Friday Evening.

"Great Battle! Great Victory!

"The whole Austrian army formed the line of battle, which extended five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions, and captured many cannon, flags, and prisoners."

The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening.

PARIS, Sunday.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following telegram:—

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

"CAVRIANA, Saturday, 1.30 p.m.

"It is impossible to obtain details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied on the morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria. General Niel has been appointed Marshal of France."

The *Moniteur* also announces that yesterday the public buildings in Paris were ornamented, and a great number of houses illuminated.

PARIS, Sunday.

A supplement to the *Moniteur*, published this evening, contains a telegram dated—

"CAVRIANA, June 26, 11.30 a.m.

"The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their positions, and to withdraw to the left bank of the river Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken thirty cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. General Niel and his *corps d'armée* have covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army. General Auger has had an arm carried off. The Sardinian army inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior force."

PARIS, Sunday.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that the Piedmontese army took part in the battle of Cavriana under the command of the King.

PARIS, Monday Morning.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says that the battle of the 24th of June will take the name of the Battle of Solferino.

OFFICIAL SARDINIAN ACCOUNTS.

TURIN, Saturday, 10.30 p.m.
(or Solferino):—

Many flags were taken, besides thirty cannon, and 10,000 prisoners.

The Austrians were thrown back on the other side of the Mincio. They were commanded by the Emperor in person.

TURIN, Sunday.

A message, dated the 25th instant, from the headquarters of the allies, announces that a battle has been fought at Solferino against the Austrians, who were commanded by the Emperor. The allies took thirty cannon, 6,000 prisoners, and several flags. The Austrians have recrossed the Mincio. All the fortified positions of the enemy were taken.

The following paragraph has been furnished to the French semi-official journals:—"During the battle of June 24 the Emperor was constantly in the thickest of the fire. Dr. Larrey, who accompanied his Majesty, had a horse killed under him, and two horses of the Cent Gardes, who escorted his Majesty, were also killed. The danger which the Emperor encountered added to the enthusiasm and daring of the soldiers."

The *Moniteur* says that the battle of the 24th June will take the name of the Battle of Solferino.

The following is the order of the day of the Emperor Napoleon to his soldiers published at Cavriana on the 25th inst.:—

The enemy, who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honour of France. Solferino surpasses the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of 150,000 men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions over three leagues. Your country thanks you for your courage and your perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannon, and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valour against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the peoples.

One of the results of this battle is the following Vienna telegram:—

The Emperor will soon return to Vienna on account of important government business.

The command-in-chief of the army, which is preparing for a new battle, is given to General Hess.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento (about forty-five miles north-east of Venice) was expected to take place yesterday.

News from Algeria, given by the *Patrie*, states that troops are fast quitting the colony, and that a *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men, composed in part of regiments now in Africa, is shortly expected in the Adriatic.

Prince Napoleon arrived on Sunday at Parma, where he was received with enthusiasm. Colonel d'Auttemarre had left Plaisance on the 20th, and reached Guastalla (a town of the Gonzagas) with the following regiments—83rd, 89th, 93rd, and 99th, the 4th Lancers, part of the 3rd Zouaves, six guns, and the Chasseurs des Apennins. The Prince, with the main body, and the Tuscan troops of Ulldo followed on from Parma.

Ten gun boats are being transported in pieces from Genoa to attack or at least blockade Peschiera, on the Lake of Garda.

Accounts previous to the battle of Solferino bespeak vacillating counsels at the headquarters of the Austrians. Yesterday week (Tuesday) they abandoned the strong positions at Lonato, Castiglione, and Montechiaro, where they had fortified themselves with care by embattlementing the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, having abandoned all those positions. On the 23rd the Austrian headquarters were at Vallegio, on the east side of the Mincio. Their advance was made on the following day.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FRENCH GUNBOATS FOR THE LAKE OF GARDÀ.—A letter from Alessandria, dated the 18th inst., says:—"The passage of French cavalry through this place has ceased, and now comes the turn of heavy artillery and all the imposing material composing a heavy siege park. I have also seen here several officers of the French navy, which rather surprised me, as this place is more than fifty leagues from the sea. I went to the railway station to get some explanation relative to the appearance of these officers so far inland, and I there saw an immense quantity of naval articles, and among the rest six large waggons carrying gunboats taken to pieces, so as to be easy of conveyance. The passage of those boats through this place, accompanied by a number of sailors, has been going on for two or three days. These boats, when they left France, were intended to operate on the Po, and perhaps to act against Piacenza, but the battle of Magenta caused their destination to be changed. They are now being sent to the Lake of Garda, where they will lend a powerful aid to the army in the siege of Peschiera, as it is against that place, report says, that the allies will first direct their forces."

THE ALLIES AND THEIR COMMISSARIAT.—Both armies have suffered a good deal on the march from the excessive heat of the weather and from the dust, and several regiments were so knocked up that they had to be allowed one day for resting. The French troops generally commence their march at three in the morning; they jog on for six hours without stopping, and then a halt takes place, during which the men breakfast; they always contrive to

have soup, which is meat and drink to a French soldier. If meat is to be had, so much the better; if not, a few vegetables are put in to colour the water, quantities of bread are stowed into the kettle, with, if possible, a piece of butter. The men appear to like it. From nine until two they rest; at two the bugles sound for parade, after which the march is resumed, to continue until sunset, when the troops bivouack for the night. Up to this time every evening, there has been a terrific rainstorm, which must render bivouacking very uncomfortable, even with the shelter of a *tente abri*. The French army is, however, pretty healthy, for the commissariat carts manage to arrive at some time or other in the evening, and the men have a good substantial meal. The Piedmontese commissariat, on the contrary, is far from being so perfect, and the men have often to move without having received their rations, and the consequence is, that there is a good deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction.—*Special letter in the Herald.*

GARIBALDI'S MISSION IN UPPER LOMBARDY.

With a body of about 4,000 or 5,000 men, among whom was a large number who had come over from Lombardy, Garibaldi was the representative, as it were, of the popular element. His mission being to make a diversion on the flank of the armies which still occupied the country in force, it could only be accomplished by the assistance of the people. Before the allied forces stirred from the Po, Garibaldi, with his force, was at Varese, between the Lago Maggiore and Como. Before they had crossed the Sesia, he had gone to Como; before the allies entered Milan, he was at Lecco; before they stirred from Milan, he had entered Bergamo; and while they were crossing the Adda, he was already in Brescia. Garibaldi's troops kept up the renown of their chieftain. To any commander, but above all to the leader of light troops like Garibaldi's, the confidence of the soldier is one of the most necessary qualifications. The leader of the Cacciatori delle Alpi, possesses this to an incredible degree; he seems to know how to inspire every one with blind obedience and unbounded trust in his skill and luck. Hence it arises that all the more enthusiastic of the youths, many among them of the best Italian families, have entered his troop, which, unlike other volunteer corps, may be looked upon rather as a *corps d'élite*. The result of this is that, if anything, too great daring is their fault. To such a body of men it was alone possible to undertake the hazardous mission which it received to throw itself on the right flank of the enemy on the slope of the Alps, and rouse the population in those parts. If the people did not rise, and if the Austrians sent an overwhelming force, there was no outlet but to surrender or be killed. The Austrians did send, as you know, General Urban with a division to catch General Garibaldi, and he would possibly have succeeded in forcing his troops to withdraw into Switzerland and be disarmed had it not been for the good spirit of the population. As it was, General Garibaldi kept him back by continual skirmishes and clever marches, until the advance of the allies forced him to withdraw. The whole expedition of the Cacciatori was rather one of those adventurous enterprises in the style of the middle ages than of modern warfare, and it will read almost like a romance when all its details are known. Aided by the hardiness and the spirit of his troops Garibaldi was able to realise the mission of light troops to perfection. Now on the flank, now on the rear, now in front of the enemy, and appearing on points where he was least expected, he owed to this mobility his escape from the superior forces which were sent against him. But all this would, perhaps, have as little availed him as the bravery of his troops had he not found the people ready to side with him. He had worked here in 1849, and his name was well known; it was one of the few which had come out without a stain from that war.—*Letter from Bergamo in the Times.*

THE PRIESTS OPPOSED TO LOMBARD INDEPENDENCE.—There was but one class which, as a body, did not join in this general movement, and this was the clergy, which is strong in number and influence over the peasantry in the villages. This was especially the case at Bergamo, which is the seat of an ancient bishopric, and possesses an incredible number of convents. Too weak to make head against the stream, most of its members apparently follow it, but in reality exert their influence secretly against it. As this is known, the feeling against the whole class is very strong in the towns, and if ever the movement should take a revolutionary turn it will end ill for them. The peasantry in the villages, although unmistakably worked upon by the priests, have shown themselves neither forward nor backward in the national cause; they do what they are told, but, with that distrust this class usually shows against any innovation, they keep back not to compromise themselves too early, and to see which way things are turning. Here, as everywhere else, the system of Austria has been to favour the peasantry against the towns and the great proprietors.

Ibid.
THE LOMBARD VOLUNTEERS.—It was by this daring against most formidable odds that Garibaldi has so successfully accomplished his mission, and thus one step in advance gives ten times as many volunteers as are put *hors de combat* by the engagement preceding it. Thus, the town of Brescia alone has given, out of a population of 40,000, 3,000 volunteers; the whole town is swarming with them, and they are just as eager as those who were first enlisted—nay, more so, for the prestige with which the adventurous expedition into Lombardy has endowed Garibaldi's corps is a wonderful spur to all young men in the towns; they leave silk and cotton

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trade and industry, to follow the tricolour banner.—*Ibid.*

FEEDING THE ALLIED ARMIES.—Everything had to be brought up over long distances. To facilitate this, an auxiliary train has been organised for each of the two armies, by means of contractors who supply the carts of the country. It answers well; the horses and mules are, in spite of some hard work, round and sleek, and the men are kept in order by the agents of their employers, so that no trace is found of all the excesses by which these bodies of men usually distinguish themselves. The result of this is that the soldier has not been a single day without his full rations, and, what is more, he has them as soon as he arrives, which makes a great difference. The Austrians retired so fast, that none of the bridges over the Serio, Oggio, or the Mella, have been destroyed. The railway itself was left uninjured, and the telegraph only so little damaged that almost all along the line the poles remained standing, removing thus one of the greatest difficulties for its re-establishment. I need not say that as soon as the army passes both telegraph and railway are put again into working order, and the bridges which have been destroyed are all in process of reconstruction.—*Letters from Brescia.*

THE LARGE TOWNS OF LOMBARDY.—It is, as a general rule, in these populous towns that one must look for the force of the Italian movement. Although they are on a smaller scale, they resemble in their spirit those large manufacturing towns of England which are the most advanced part of the community; the difference is that most of them have played a more or less prominent part in history, which they are proud of. They are, in fact, still what they were as *Municipia* under the Romans, and as Free Towns in the Middle Ages—the strength and pride of Italy. The Austrians well knew this, for not only did they never reckon upon them, but they considered them rather as their most deadly enemies. When they had to withdraw before the allies, they quitted them as fast as possible, for they knew that the first tricolour would be the signal of a general rise, and they had in lively recollection the street fights that took place in 1848. The beauty in these towns is that, in spite of the systematic war which Austria has carried on against the Municipalities, naming her own creatures and preventing as much as possible their action, there is so much life in these old bodies that as soon as the pressure is withdrawn they right themselves in an instant. They establish their self-government as if they had always exercised it; there is no new organisation required; the most objectionable among the councillors go away of their own free will; some popular men are taken in, and the system works admirably. It was the same in all the towns which the Austrians have left hitherto. And this is likewise the secret why no excesses are committed, no *interregnum* ensues, which leaves free scope to the development of evil passions.—*Ibid.*

A REVERSE PICTURE.—I have just returned from a trip to Lombardy, and have visited successively Pavia, Lodi, Malegnano, and Milan. I have spoken with Frenchmen and village priests, and Italian *contadini*, and the conclusion I have arrived at is, that whilst in the towns the French are everywhere hailed as deliverers, the peasants and the rural priesthood, who are quite as powerful as they are in Ireland, are to a man in favour of the Austrians. The taxation of rural labour and property is actually not so great in Lombardy as it is in Piedmont. The French are everywhere execrated. Long before they crossed the Ticino, the priests denounced the invaders from every pulpit, described them in the blackest colours, drew frightful pictures of the special corps of the French army, depicting them as fiends in human shape, &c., &c. Now, it was in some measure within the power of the French themselves to remove this unfavourable impression, and to prove by their conduct that they were not so black as they had been painted. I regret to say that they have not done so. They do not generally commit murder if they are civilly received, it is true; but no woman's honour is safe in any village through which a French detachment happens to be marching. After the affair at Malegnano, the licentiousness of the victorious soldiery knew no bounds. They penetrated into the cellars of the houses, where some part of the female population had taken refuge while the fighting was going on, and frightful excesses were committed there. At Gallinazzo and Pugnalo, near Lodi, the villages were still deserted when I passed there. I went to see the parish priest, to ask him what had happened, but I could only get out of him, "Ah! que' Francesi indiarolati,"—"Ah! these devils of Frenchmen." A few houses had been gutted, but the natives had, by keeping out of the way, rendered any greater crime impossible. At Isola Bella, the Turcos had left marks of their passage. I saw a group of women standing round the door of a cottage, and, moved by curiosity, asked what was the matter. "Questi cani d'inferno ci han preso nostre figlie;"—"These hellhounds have taken our daughters from us;" and, in fact, I saw several Italian village girls following the regiment at Lodi. They were unwilling to return home after their disgrace, and shame kept them trailing after their ravishers. Their fate is indeed lamentable.—*Special correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HIS GENERALS.—The *Times* announces the return to France of one or two of the Marshals in command in the interior, but does not give the reason for this movement. The reason is this:—The rage expressed by Macmahon when he found out what the Emperor's false manoeuvres were likely to cost the army was shared by many. Canrobert gently hinted that mistakes

once committed should be avoided in future; and his favour was not increased thereby. But, after Marignano, Baraguay d'Hilliers, who is a very tough old fellow, bluntly told his master he must never attempt to play that game over again. As I told you, the useless carnage at this place has disgusted every one; and here were Baraguay d'Hilliers' words:—"I have obeyed you once, but I openly say I will not obey a similar order a second time. You may do with me what you like, and send me back to France; but I know my trade. I did not wait till the age of fifty to begin soldiering, and I will not do again what my duty to a military man commands me not to do." You may imagine the effect of this. Hence the plan of sending home to their respective commands both Baraguay d'Hilliers and Canrobert, or one of the two.—*Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

THE SUPPLIES FROM FRANCE.—Fresh troops are continually being landed, and never less than twenty vessels come in daily, bringing forage, provisions, ammunition, artillery—in fact, all the *materiel* of a campaign in the most lavish profusion.—*Letter from Genoa.*

THE TYROLESE AND THEIR KAISER.—I am now writing from the capital of the Tyrol, that focus of Austrian patriotism and valour, and the very fountain head of the imperial power of Austria. That dominion derives its source from the people of this mountain district, who have ever been the most faithful and valiant adherents of the Hapsburg dynasty, and not, as has been generally supposed, from the very dull, plodding, mean-minded, and rather funny inhabitants of Austria proper, out of whom have never issued any men of talent, either in the sphere of Government, diplomacy, war, or letters, and who have never done anything remarkable, except in manufactures and agriculture. I came in the same train with a regiment of Yagers. It is impossible to describe to you the sympathetic reception which was accorded to these soldiers all along the line of railroad from the Bavarian frontier to Innspruck. At every station a crowd of peasants of all ages and both sexes collected and gave the regiment a most cordial welcome in the shape of refreshments of all sorts. As usual in such cases, the principal donors were females; and some of these carried their enthusiasm so far as to run after the departing train, and repeat over and over again their fervent adieus to, and good wishes for, their country's defenders. I have been to see the monument raised to the memory of Hofer in the High Church of Innspruck. I noticed many persons in the attitude of prayer at the foot of it, which made me inquire whether such a proceeding was customary. I was answered in the negative, and was informed that it had become a practice only since the beginning of the present war.—*Letter from Innspruck, in the Star.*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN CAMP.—It is six in the evening—the Emperor comes down from his room, attended by Marshal Vaillant. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him. Marshal Vaillant presents several papers to his Majesty. The Emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives, and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits give to King Victor Emmanuel, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of Victor Emmanuel. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both smoking cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long. Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at ten o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retired to his apartment. The Emperor eats little. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till one in the morning, and is called up again at three or four.—*Letter from Montecchiari.*

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.—We have here 6,000 allied sick and wounded, and I may state on good authority that the total number scattered about the various hospitals amounts to about 25,000, or 10% per cent. on the mass, in which, in spite of our battles, the wounded form not a large proportion.—*Letter from Genoa.*

LOMBARDY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes addresses to the King of Sardinia from Pavia, Crema, and Brescia, in which his Majesty is most unequivocally saluted as sovereign of those territories. The *Alba* of Brescia, a journal the first number of which appeared on the 18th, heads its columns with an article beginning as follows:—"Victor Emmanuel is in his most faithful town of Brescia!"

The clergy of Brescia have also presented an address to the King, which is equally explicit in its tone.

The following proclamation has been addressed to the inhabitants of Brescia by General Garibaldi:—

The joyous demonstrations with which you have received the Chasseurs of the Alps, give new proof of your

patriotic enthusiasm. The sublime spectacle which your city presented the instant that the sound of the alarm bell was heard, has shown that you are worthy of your renown. Hastening at the first cry, with the Chasseurs of the Alps, you showed that, as jealous guardians of your recovered independence, you were resolved to defend it with your lives, to consecrate it with your blood. Glory to the Brescians!

The enemy who still infest these countries are not armis who menace our city, but fugitive bands, who, in opening the way of retreat, leave, wherever they go, traces of their barbarity and their execrable domination, now finally overthrown. The moment has come for accomplishing the country's vengeance, for fighting in the name of your brothers, dead on the battle-field or upon the gibbets of Mantua—for continuing your splendid traditions of glory. To the rage of your enemies, who are forced to abandon this beautiful country for ever, hasten to augment the ranks of the volunteers. The tricolour banner, the idol of our hearts, floats over your heads, and you command the love and the courage of the country.

Let the glorious Italo-French armies in delivering you from your enemies find you worthy of your liberators.

(Signed) GENERAL GARIBALDI.
Commissioner of his Sardinian Majesty,
Avocat BERNARD BIANCHI.

Brescia, June 13, 1859.

THE PAPAL STATES.

MASSACRE BY THE POPE'S SWISS MERCENARIES.—The Swiss regiments from Rome, attacked Perugia on the 20th inst. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding that the defenders were few. After three hours' fight outside the town the Swiss entered, and the combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. The next day the outrages, arrests, and firing on the people recommenced. The town is in a state of siege.

A Turin letter states that the Dominican monks in Perugia clandestinely opened one of the gates of the town to the Pope's Swiss guards. If this be so, the friars rendered his Holiness a very bad service. There is an expectation that two or three thousand volunteers, assembled at Arezzo, will march to the relief of Perugia.

The Pope having ordered the dismissal of one of the principal managers of the Civita Vecchia Railway, because he allowed Italian volunteers to travel by it, General Goyon, with a high hand, reinstated the worthy functionary in his place.

The *Pays* says the Papal authority has been re-established everywhere "with the exception" of the delegation of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli. The first number of the *Monitore di Bologna* heads its columns with an official announcement to the effect that Count Cavour, in reply to the telegram received from the Provisional Junta, had expressed the firmest hope that the King would accept the protection of Bologna, and send a commissioner extraordinary there with troops.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 21st inst. On the previous Sunday a crowd assembled before the French garrison, and were about to display the tricolour flag, and to proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emmanuel, but General Goyon prevented it. Strong patrols traversed the town yesterday. The Pope has notified his protest against the dismemberment of his States to the Powers represented at the Paris Conferences. At Gaeta on the previous day the Pope addressed the Consistory on the separation of Romagna from the States of the Church. His Holiness communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States. The delegate of Ancona has withdrawn into the fortress with the troops who have there fortified themselves.

PARMA AND MODENA.

The *Parma Gazette* gives an account of the rejoicings which took place in that city on the 17th, on the occasion of the installation of the Sardinian Government there. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated; bands of music played on the public square before the palace of the new governor, and on the latter's making his appearance on the balcony he was received with loud cheers for Italy, the Emperor of the French, the King, the Union, &c.

At Piacenza, the municipality caused a *Te Deum* to be sung for the happy union of that province with the Sardinian States.

The *Messaggero* of Modena, after giving a detailed account of the revolution effected there, publishes various decrees, including one for the conscription, and another *suppressing all the convents of Jesuits in the State*, in conformity to the laws of the kingdom of Sardinia. All the members of the order, not being natives of the duchy, are ordered to quit within four days. All the property belonging to the order is placed under sequestration, together with the property of the Duke.

TUSCANY.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes a Ministerial circular ordering the Prefects to respect free manifestations and the popular wish for annexation with Piedmont. The circular denies the possibility of a return of the former dynasty, and declares that divisions of territory would enfeeble Italy. Victor Emmanuel is the symbol of union and of liberty.

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 24th announces that the Neapolitan Consul-general at Leghorn, having announced his intention of recognising the authenticity of the acts emanating from the Tuscan Government, has been reinstated in the exercise of his functions.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, has issued the following:—

A daring enemy is approaching our frontiers, and

threatens to take our army in the rear. Up then! To arms, valiant men! In the name of the Emperor, our august master, I call to you once more to defend your homes, and in doing so you will defend the House of Hapsburg, which has never reckoned on you in vain. With God's aid, let us rise for the Emperor and our country!

CHARLES LOUIS.

Botzen, 10th June.

Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Botzen and Landeck. Austrian troops of the Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol for Germany, 3,000 of them have arrived at Mals, and 3,000 more are to follow. The Austrians continue to construct block-houses, redoubts, and fortifications at Nandera.

On the 22nd inst. ten or twelve nobles arrived at Vienna from Venice as prisoners. In the evening they were escorted by soldiers to the terminus of the Northern Railroad, and it is believed they are to be confined in the fortress of Theresienstadt, in Bohemia. Almost all the prisoners were young men of gentlemanly appearance. One of the unfortunate party, who was advanced in years, was believed to be the ex-podesta of Venice.

During last week and the week before there were so many desertions from the Austrian regiment "Alemann," which recruits at Bergamo, in Lombardy, and from "Avoldi," which is raised at Lodi, that drum-head law was on Wednesday last proclaimed in both regiments. Four deserters from the first-mentioned regiment, which is in garrison in Vienna, were brought in on Wednesday, and, as two of them were taken after drum-head law had been instituted, they were tried and shot within the next twenty-four hours.

FRANCE.

On Saturday, on the news of the victory of Solferino, Paris was illuminated. One correspondent says:—

I do not remember having ever witnessed a more striking sight than was presented by Paris last night. In the more fashionable and wealthy quarters almost every house was decked with flags and coloured lanterns; the whole population seemed to have turned out, and the enthusiasm was great. The sight of sights, however, was the Faubourg St. Antoine, which, as you are aware, is inhabited exclusively by the working, or, as they have been called, the "dangerous" classes. There were no exceptions,—every window was lighted up, and the *ouvriers*, and their wives and children, perambulated the streets, shouting patriotic songs.

Another writes:—

On this occasion, I saw more private houses illuminated in all quarters of the town than I ever remember to have seen before. In the Quartier Latin and the faubourgs there was a complete saturnalia. Bands of young men roamed about the streets, arm-in-arm, shouting and singing.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, dated Brescia, June 19, naming M. de Morny president of the Legislative Corps, and M. Schneider and others vice-presidents and questors. It is inferred from this decree that an extraordinary session will be held, having for its object a fresh contingent, if not also a fresh supply of the means to support it—and it rather gives colour to the fear that the war will before long assume greater proportions.

The following important note appears in the *Moniteur*:—

People do not appear to appreciate exactly the character of the dictatorship offered to the King of Sardinia from all parts of Italy, and they conclude from it that Piedmont, without consulting the wishes of the people and of the Great Powers, intends, under the shelter of the French arms, to unite all Italy into one single state. Such conjectures are devoid of foundation. The peoples, delivered or abandoned, wish to make common cause against Austria. With this intention, they have naturally put themselves under the protection of the King of Sardinia. But the dictatorship is merely a temporal power, which, by uniting the common forces in one hand, has the advantage of not interfering in any way with the combinations of the future.

THE TWO SICILIES.

NAPLES, SUNDAY.—By decree, dated yesterday evening, 137 Sicilian refugees receive permission to return. The same indulgence is held out to others who, in demanding it, will promise obedience to the laws.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Pruessia has made the proposition in the Federal Diet of Germany, that the 7th and 8th army-corps of the Federal army should be formed into a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine. The proposition has been referred to the military committee of the Diet, who have deferred their decision for a fortnight. These two army-corps embody the Federal contingents of the states in the south-west of Germany, Bavaria included. The latter state would have to be entrusted with the command of the corps of observation about to be formed. In making such a proposition the Prussian Government has evidently in view to receive from the South-Western States, from which the call upon her to assist Austria was always loudest, a guarantee of good faith.

The *Journal des Débats* asserts that the Bavarian Government has refused to allow Prussian troops to pass through its territory until the Prussian Cabinet shall have answered a series of questions as to the meaning and purpose of the resolutions it has taken.

Pruessia has demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine between the 1st and 5th of July.

It is stated that at the last sitting of the council of ministers at Berlin, presided over by the Prince Regent, a complete programme of the Prussian

policy was made out. This programme rested on the following bases:—Prussia will abstain from taking an active part in the war as long as the fighting is confined in Italy, but as soon as it shall be carried into any other part whatever of Austrian territory, even if the part shall not belong to the German Confederation, Prussia will take up arms. The mobilisation which has been going on was simply with the view of putting Prussia into a position to meet an eventuality of this kind, and of preventing any great extension of the war. In any case, Prussia will not take the offensive without coming to a previous understanding with Russia and England.

The *Independence* gives a new version of the propositions which Prussia is said to have made for the re-establishment of peace, but does not guarantee their authenticity. According to this later information, Prussia proposes that Lombardy shall be annexed to Piedmont, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany be restored to their legitimate sovereigns, the authority of the Pope be re-established in the legations, Venice become independent, and the four famous fortresses on the Mincio be annexed to the Germanic Confederation, thus preventing an aggressive return to Lombardy on the part of Austria, and protecting Venice from the aggrandising projects of Piedmont. Such a proposal would, at the present time, probably be resisted by Austria, and Prussia could not attempt to enforce Austria's compliance.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE WAR IN ITALY.

Ninety-five ministers, composing the Conference of the Annual Assembly of the Independents for the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen, held at Llanelli, on the 7th inst., adopted a memorial to Lord Palmerston urging a strict policy of non-intervention in reference to the war in Italy. The following is his lordship's reply:—

SIR,—I am desired by Lord Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the annual assembly of the Independents for the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen, urging the necessity of non-intervention on the part of this country, in the war between France, Sardinia, and Austria, and to inform you that her Majesty's Government have no intention of advising her Majesty to take part in the present war, and that they do not foresee the probability of any events that would lead them to depart from the policy of neutrality.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

C. G. BARRINGTON.

The Rev. David Rees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The town of Varese," says the *Milan Gazette*, "has decided that its principal promenade shall be called the Corso Victor Emmanuel II., and the principal street named Garibaldi."

Marshal Count Gyulai, ex-commander-in-chief of the Austrian army of Italy, has retired to his estates. In passing through Vienna to take leave of his political and military friends, he subscribed 25,000 florins to the fund for the expenses of the war.

It is said that the Russian Ambassador at Turin has remonstrated against the organisation of a Hungarian Legion, and that the Prussian Government have also declared their intention of assisting in putting down an insurrection in Hungary.

Prince Esterhazy's visit to London is (says a despatch from Vienna) unaccompanied by any official mission whatever.

The Austrian Government formally declares that the cruelties attributed to General d'Urban in the message of Count Cavour are entirely devoid of foundation.

Kossuth arrived at Genoa on Wednesday last, and was received with great enthusiasm by the Hungarians there.

It is stated that Counts Teleky and Tur, who took so active a part in the Hungarian revolution, have joined Garibaldi's troops as volunteers.

Advices from Genoa announce that, through the activity of mercantile speculation, ever eager to occupy a new and promising channel, the market is glutted with supplies of various commodities, including more especially coffee and cereals of all kinds. The natural result has been a great fall in prices.

It is announced that Count Paul Schonvaloff, one of the Emperor Alexander's aides-de-camp, is on his way to the head-quarters of the army of Italy, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon.

It is a notable fact, that since the beginning of the war no fewer than forty different pamphlets and books, containing biographies of Garibaldi, have appeared in Paris. The cheapest of these works, which is sold at the price of ten centimes, has already been purchased to the extent of more than 200,000 copies.

Colonels Lefroy and Owen left Malta on the 13th of Corfu, to see that the fortifications of that island are placed in an efficient state of defence.

According to letters from Malta to the 16th inst. a fleet of eight steam liners is ready for departure, destined, it is asserted for the Adriatic Sea.

Count Cavour has returned to Turin from the camp.

Mr. Effingham Wilson, of the Royal Exchange, has published a cheap and serviceable map of Northern Italy on a large scale, which contains all the places of note, made familiar by recent events, and on which the movements of the hostile armies may readily be traced.

ADDRESS TO SIR J. LAWRENCE.

A meeting was on Friday held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, to present an address to the Right Hon. Sir J. Lawrence, G.C.B. The meeting was convened by circular issued by the secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, and was very numerously attended. Several ladies were present on the occasion, and among the noblemen and gentlemen who assisted at the ceremony we observed the Bishop of Durham, Marquis of Westminster, Earl Bandon, Earl of Duncie, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Kinnaird, Arthur Mills, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Rev. James Bagge, W. J. Maxwell, Robert Hanbury, M.P., Rev. J. W. Reeve, J. H. Brawbridge, Rev. S. Minton, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., &c. The Bishop of London presided. The proceedings having been opened by prayer,

Sir C. E. EARDLEY explained to the meeting the circumstances connected with the presentation of the address. The number of signatures, he said, which were attached to it amounted to between 7,000 and 8,000. It had been signed, he believed, without exception, by persons educated in a sufficient degree to enable them to form their own opinions as to the propriety of its being drawn up. The list of those whose signatures had been affixed to it embraced, up to that morning, 3 archbishops, 20 bishops, 28 peers of Parliament and noblemen, and 71 members of the House of Commons—a large number when it was borne in mind that the circular which had been sent round to both branches of the Legislature had been issued no longer ago than Wednesday last. A very large number of persons holding important military and naval, as well as public and official, positions had also signed the address, while lord mayors and mayors, lord provosts and provosts, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and to the number of 300, had requested that their names might be appended to the document. (Cheers.) He might also observe that the address bore the signatures of members of all the political and ecclesiastical parties in the country, who had, in connexion with its preparation, exhibited a degree of unanimity which in the course of his experience he had never known to be exceeded. (Cheers.) Those by whom the address had been signed had a twofold object in view; the one being to do honour to an individual who at the present moment occupied, he believed, as high a place in the public estimation of his country as any man now living, both on account of the service which he had rendered to the State and of that which he had effected for Christianity in that empire, the government of a portion of which he had so admirably administered; the other, to do honour to the cause in which he had so nobly laboured—(cheers)—and he (Sir C. Eardley) was authorised to state, in the names of many of those by whom the address had been signed, that they regarded it as an expression of an opinion which they believed to be very prevalent in the country, and which was that it was the duty of England to administer the government of India in a manner which would tend to the honour of the Almighty, and to the maintenance of the Christian character of our dominions in the East. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of LONDON then rose to present the address to Sir John Lawrence. In the course of his remarks he said:—

There is, I will undertake to say, not one man in England who does not wish to see this question of the spread of Christianity in India set at rest, if that object could only be effected without failing in the attempt, and without the introduction of any of those elements of discord which would be an obstacle to the attainment of the end which we have in view. Your testimony, Sir, is therefore most valuable, inasmuch as it seems to me clearly to point out that that may be accomplished which we all concur in thinking ought to be done, without any of those consequences which some persons are disposed to apprehend. I am quite aware that in the documents to which I have referred, and which you have laid before the public, you speak with the caution which becomes one holding your position, and dwell upon the expediency of first finding competent teachers before introducing the Bible into the schools in India. In that view I, for one, entirely coincide. I do not imagine any great good could arise from the lectures of a heathen or a deist on the New Testament. I look to China, and I see there a strangely mutilated form of Christianity which is but a mockery of the name. We must deal with this great question upon statesmanlike as well as Christian principles. When we take it in hand we will endeavour to make the instruction which we give in the Scriptures real instruction, so that those who receive it will not only be acquainted with the dates and geography of the history of our Lord, but, through the agency of such teachers as we should employ, imbued with true Christian principles; a real Christian morality being made the basis of their future lives. (Cheers.) And I cannot help indulging the hope that in the position which is assigned to you, Sir, in this country—a position on the manner in which you fill it so much of the future prosperity of India depends—you will devote your best efforts in council, having already been the happy instrument in maintaining our dominion in the East, to settle this great question in such a way as to carry every party in this country along with you in this work. (Cheers.)

The right rev. prelate then read the address, as follows:—

Sir J. Lawrence.—We, the undersigned, taking a deep interest in the moral and religious welfare of the people of India, beg to approach you, on the occasion of your happy return to your native country, with our most respectful and hearty congratulations. It has pleased Divine Providence to relieve our nation from the solicitude into which it was lately plunged by the state of our Indian empire, and to fill us with thankfulness for the restoration of tranquillity and the complete establishment of the Royal authority in every part of the country. In you, Sir John, we, in common with the great body of your fellow-countrymen, gratefully recog-

nise the instrument raised up by an all-wise Providence, to bear a part equal, if not superior to that of any living man in this never-to-be-forgotten service to the British nation. Placed as a ruler in a country where you were isolated by rebellion from the three Presidencies of India, and by nature from the sea, the ordinary reserve of a British Governor—having a dangerous frontier on one side, the chief seats of rebellion on the other, and a turbulent population immediately around you, it was your singular happiness, in conjunction with the illustrious band of men trained in your own school, not merely to hold the recently occupied Punjab, but in a spirit of the noblest self-devotion to strip it of a large portion of its European garrison, and bring all its resources and its old Khalsa soldiery to bear upon the conquest of Delhi, and the recovery of our Indian empire. We rejoice that your valuable life has been preserved, while so many who shared with you the burdens and merits of the conflict have fallen before its close. Among the very foremost of these, your countrymen will bear in mind the great qualities, the inestimable services, and the patriotic end of your illustrious brother, Sir Henry Lawrence. With special gratification we call to mind how, in the very midst of the struggle, and of greater dangers than others have deemed sufficient grounds for shrinking from every avowal of Christianity, you advised its frank profession. You laid down the principle that, "Having endeavoured solely to ascertain what is our Christian duty, we should follow it out to the uttermost, undeterred by any consideration." You knew that the tolerant spirit and benign precepts of our religion provided a permanent guarantee for the rights of all, especially in matters of confidence, which could not be furnished by temporising policy. You knew that "If anything like compulsion enters into our system of diffusing Christianity, the rules of that religion itself are disobeyed, and we shall never be permitted to profit by our disobedience." You have recorded your conviction that "Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen. About such things there are qualities which do not provoke nor excite distrust, nor harden to resistance. It is when unchristian things are done in the name of Christianity, or when Christian things are done in an unchristian way, that mischief and danger are occasioned." These words are memorable. Their effect will be happy, not only on your own age, but on ages to come. Your proposal that the Holy Bible should be relieved from the interdict under which it is placed in Government schools and colleges was true to the British principle of religious liberty, and faithful to your Christian conscience. We fully concur in your statement that "anything like abnegation of our own principles does not generate confidence in us with the people. They only suspect us of some hidden, ulterior design." In such public acts you were enabled, amid extraordinary cares of State, to honour Him who reigns over all potentates. And in the pre-eminent place which the esteem of your countrymen assigns to you, we recognise another proof of the principle, "Them that honour Me, I will honour." We offer our fervent prayer, in which we know we shall be joined by tens of thousands, that God may long preserve your life, and still continue to employ you as a great instrument of the public good.

Having concluded the reading of the address, the right rev. prelate handed it to Sir J. Lawrence, who, on rising to reply to it, was received with loud cheers.

Sir J. LAWRENCE, after a remark that the state of his health prevented him from speaking in public without suffering, read his reply, which was as follows :—

My Lord Bishop, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I heartily thank your lordship and the many noblemen and gentlemen who have signed the address, for the high honour which they have done me. You have been good enough to attribute to me a large share of the credit which is considered due to those who forgot to maintain the supremacy of England, and secure the safety of her people, so sorely jeopardised in the late dreadful struggle in India. I am grateful for the good opinion of my countrymen, and deem their suffrages the highest honour I could gain. There were, however, in that crisis many men by my side who are fairly entitled to participate in this distinction, and whose services I have endeavoured to bring to notice. All, however, which we did was no more than our duty, and even our immediate interest. It was no more than the necessities of our position impelled us to attempt. Our sole chance of escape was to resist to the last. The path of honour, of duty, and of safety, was clearly marked out for us. The desperation of our circumstances nerved us to the uttermost. There never, perhaps, was an occasion when it was more truly necessary to win or to die. To use the words of my heroic brother at Lucknow, it was incumbent on us "never to give in." We had no retreat, no scope for compromise. That we were eventually successful against the fearful odds which beset us was alone the work of the great God who so mercifully vouchsafed his protection. Nothing but a series of miracles saved us. To Him, therefore, alone is the glory due. I see no valid reason for changing the opinion which I expressed on the expediency of allowing the Bible to be read in all our schools and colleges in India by those who desire to do so. Far from apprehending evil from this liberty, I believe that the results for some years would be scarcely perceptible. In progress of time, no doubt, however, the seed which was sown would bring forth fruit. It is not possible to introduce Western learning and science into India without leading its people to throw off their own faith. If this position be correct, surely we are bound to give them facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the true faith. This is our true policy, not only as Christians, but as statesmen. In doing our duty towards them we should neither infringe the rights of conscience nor interfere with the free will of man while we should be working in the true way to maintain our hold on India. Had the mutineers of the Bengal army possessed some insight into the principles of the Christian religion they would never have been misled in the manner they were (cheers); they would never have banded themselves together to resist and to avenge imaginary wrongs. Ignorance in all ages has been productive of error and delusion. India has formed no exception to this rule. I pray that the misfortunes entailed by this mutiny may teach England true wisdom, without which her tenure of India can never prove prosperous and enduring. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London, which was proposed by Mr. A. KINNAIRD and seconded by the Rev. Dr. CUMMING.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—The re-election of Lord John, on his appointment in Lord Palmerston's Government as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, took place at the Guildhall on Monday. The attendance was thin. His lordship was proposed by the Lord Mayor, and seconded by Mr. G. Moore. The latter said :—

He (Mr. Moore) had just returned from a tour in Italy, and he certainly could not sympathise much with Austria, for he had experienced considerable difficulties as a peaceful traveller at the hands of Austrian officials. Indeed, the thraldom and oppression to which travellers were subjected in the dominions under Austrian rule could only be understood by those who had been unfortunate enough to experience them, and he could not anticipate any improvement under the administration of a Government which suppressed all freedom. He had no sympathy with either of the contending parties, and he hoped the noble lord's motto would be "non-interference," and that the blessings of peace might be preserved to this country. (Cheers.)

Lord John Russell, in returning thanks, adverted to the formation of the new Government, said that Lord Palmerston had admirably fulfilled his task :—

There may be individual exceptions, no doubt, in the Government he has formed, and there may be individual disappointment; but I have not the slightest doubt that he has formed a Government satisfactory to the country, and which will introduce those measures which the country more immediately stands in need of. (Cheers.)

At the present time there were two great questions to consider. The first of these related to the present state of foreign affairs :—

I have told you on former occasions what, as I conceived, was the deep-seated cause of the present war,—that it was not the ambition of one man, or of two men, or of three men; but that it was the grievous misgovernment of Italy, which had lasted for forty years, and which the Italian people had at various times endeavoured to throw off. I should have been happy had that which I thought perfectly possible been accomplished,—had the Powers of Italy, together with France and Austria, been able to make an amicable arrangement upon the subject. That was not the case; and these three Powers—Austria, France, and Sardinia—are now engaged in a bloody and destructive war. We may hope that the moderation of the successful party and the wisdom of the defeated party may lead in no long time to an honourable and satisfactory peace (cheers); but our duty is to continue in the path of neutrality, which the whole country has determined to adopt. (Cheering.) If, however, that moderation and that wisdom should not be manifested, it is impossible to say how far this war may extend and what Powers may take part in it. It therefore behoves this country, for her own security, for the defence of her own honour, and her own interests not to neglect her navy or her army (cheers), but to be prepared for any contingencies that may arise. (Renewed cheers.)

We must watch every move that takes place, and consider what bearing it may have on the future. In the next place, whenever the time shall arrive—and I hope it may soon arrive—when the belligerents may be disposed to terminate this destructive contest, it will then be the business of this country to give such counsels as may lead to a termination of the war honourable to all parties, and as may afford better hopes for the independence and liberties of Italy. (Cheers.)

Then the Government would have to consider the great question of the representation of the people—

I have always told you that, in my opinion, an extension of the franchise—the admission of greater numbers of the people to the enjoyment of that franchise—would strengthen the institutions of the country by placing them upon a broader and safer foundation. How far that extension should go, in what degree representation should be transferred from smaller places to large communities, must be the subject of anxious deliberation with the Cabinet. I believe they will consider that question fairly; and I trust the measure they may produce will be satisfactory to the country. I cannot at the present time enter into any further development of the policy of the Government.

MARYLEBONE.—In addition to Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Raikes Currie and Sir Joshua Walmsley have declined to stand for this borough, on the ground of the vast expense it would entail. The candidates are now reduced to three: Colonel Dickson, once a candidate for Norwich, in the Conservative interest; Major Lyon, of the Metropolitan Board of Works; and Lord Fermoy, once well known as Mr. Burke Roche, who professed very advanced Liberal opinions, and expressed strong condemnation of the new Ministry in a dashing style. The chairman of Major Lyon's committee is the Hon. A. Kinnaird. His address will be found in our advertising columns.

TIVERTON.—Lord Palmerston was re-elected on Monday. His attendance was dispensed with. He had previously issued the following address :—

Gentlemen,—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer upon me the office of First Lord of the Treasury, my seat in the House of Commons has become vacant, and I again solicit the honour of continuing to be one of your representatives in Parliament. I have so lately had the honour of being among you, that I deem it unnecessary in this address to enter at length into the grounds on which I rest my claim to your confidence. I have been charged by our Sovereign with the duty of forming an administration, and I trust that I have been enabled to perform that task in a manner that will prove satisfactory to her Majesty, to Parliament, and to the country. It will be one of the great objects of the Government so formed to preserve for their country the blessings of peace; and to take advantage of any favourable opportunity that may

present itself to exert the moral influence of Great Britain to assist in restoring peace to the continent of Europe. We shall also have to consider the important question of the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament; and I trust that we may be able so to deal with that subject as to strengthen the institutions of the country by placing them on a broader and firmer foundation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and grateful servant,
94, Piccadilly, June 20, 1859. PALMERSTON.

RADNOR BOROUGHS.—The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, the Home Secretary, was on Monday re-elected at New Radnor for the Radnor Boroughs.

MORPETH.—Sir G. Grey was on Monday re-elected without opposition. In the course of his speech he said he hoped that the war had been overruled for the good and happiness and for the increased good government and wealth of that Italian people for whom the people of this country sympathised so strongly. The first duty of the Government must be to endeavour to keep this country from any participation in the war. (Loud applause.)

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson was on Monday re-elected. Several hundred persons were present, and the proceedings were very quiet and orderly, there being not the faintest display of opposition. He was proposed by Mr. A. Buckley and seconded by Mr. A. Reyner. The latter said :—

Mr. Gibson had told them before that his motto was "Peace, retrenchment, and reform." Those were meritorious words, and he (Mr. Reyner) hoped that now Mr. Gibson had entered the Cabinet he would not forget that they were one of the staples of his legislative stock-in-trade. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gibson, in returning thanks, said :—

My hon. friend, Mr. Reyner, has given me perhaps what gentlemen here will think a well-timed hint (laughter), that when I enter through the door of the Cabinet I must not leave my principles behind me and outside. Well, I do not intend to do that. (Hear, hear.) I intend to endeavour to the utmost of my power to make those principles prevail, and to do what in me lies, to use whatever influence I possess, that those principles may find their way into the legislation of the country. (Cheers.) With regard to that most important question of peace and war, my views are exactly expressed in the memorial which I had the honour to present, on the part of this constituency, to one of the Secretaries of State, and the reply to which I believe has just been received by your worthy Mayor. I believe that it is the earnest desire of the present Government to maintain a strict neutrality and to continue to this country the blessings of peace. I believe that the foreign policy of this country, under Lord J. Russell, will be conducted in a spirit of moderation and of justice. (Hear, hear.) I believe that it will be a conciliatory foreign policy, and that it will be no fault of the Government of this country if England does not, on the one hand, maintain its own dignity, its own rights, its own independence, and, on the other hand, maintain friendly relations with the various nations of the world. (Cheers.)

OXFORD.—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell was unopposed at his re-election on Monday. In the course of his speech, he said :—

Peace for ourselves, peace, if possible, for Europe—these are the great objects that we desire the Government to promote, and these are the great objects that the Government have at heart. (Cheers.)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The nomination took place on Monday. After the proceedings had been formally opened by the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church proposed Mr. Gladstone in a Latin speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause. Great cheering followed the delivery in a very clear voice of this oration. After it had subsided, the President of St. John's, amid mingled cheers and groans, proposed the Marquis of Chandos. Three cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone by the undergraduates at the close of the proceedings; and the Vice-Chancellor having moved to the Convocation-house the polling began. There were few fluctuations throughout the day, Mr. Gladstone being generally from ten to twenty above his antagonist. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

For Mr. Gladstone	269
Lord Chandos	246
Majority	— 23

Mr. Stuart Wortley voted for Mr. Gladstone. The poll remains open till Friday. The number of members of Convocation who are entitled to vote is 3,659. A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Greswell, the chairman of Mr. Gladstone's committee, and Dr. Mansel, the chairman of the Marquis of Chandos's Committee. Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to the Junior Proctor, in answer to certain inquiries on the subject of national defences.

I was not (he says) aware that any uncertainty existed with regard to the intentions of the question of defences, of a Government having Lord Palmerston at its head; nor do I believe that it exists beyond the sphere in which it has been suggested from particular quarters as a means of influencing a contested election. While I can neither give pledges nor enter into details, I venture with confidence to express my opinion that if I am permitted, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to submit to the House of Commons the demands of the public service for the current year, those demands will probably be found such as to afford to all persons anxious about the sufficiency of the defences of the country ample satisfaction.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The re-election of Sir R. Bethell took place on Monday, and excited but little interest, not more than 150 persons being present. Sir Richard, in his speech, dwelt somewhat warmly upon the hopes of Italy. He noticed that the Italian States which had been emancipated from the

iron rule of tyranny had peacefully established systems of local government, without any frantic ebullition of violence, and had proved themselves, so far as at present could be observed, fitted to receive the blessings of liberty and good government. The subject of the amendment of the law had long occupied his attention, and he thought the present state of the law with regard to the sale and conveyance of land and property might be greatly amended. He saw no reason why the sale of land and houses should not be rendered as easy, expeditious, and as inexpensive as the sale of 100^{l.} consols or the transfer of a railway share.

READING.—Sir H. S. Keating, the new Solicitor-General, was on Monday re-elected without opposition.

CALNE.—On Monday the Right Hon. R. Lowe was re-elected without opposition. His remarks in reference to the war were those of an alarmist:

Unless that Being in whose hand are the hearts of princes shall will it otherwise, the war will quickly cross the Alps, and spread itself from the Adriatic to the German Ocean. The military spirit of France is aroused, she has met with an enemy too weak to resist her arms, too strong to be conquered without glory. Her military power will be strengthened and developed, and there is danger lest the tide of success should flow on as it flowed in the days of the first Napoleon, and lest we should find ourselves no longer able to exercise our free will in the preservation of neutrality.

Let us then arm, was his advice.

BEDFORD.—Mr. Whitbread's re-election is opposed by Captain Polhill-Turner. They were both nominated on Monday in presence of some 5,000 persons. The show of hands was in favour of Capt. Turner.

WIGTON BURGHS.—Sir W. Dunbar, one of the new Lords of the Treasury, was on Monday re-elected—his constituents dispensing with his presence.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. Headlam, the new Judge-Advocate-General, is opposed by Mr. William Cuthbert, a Conservative, but in favour of a 10^{l.} county and 6^{l.} borough franchise. The latter, in the course of his hustings speech said:—

Between the Government of Lord Derby and the Prussian Government a most cordial feeling had existed; but what confidence could the Prince of Prussia have in Lord Palmerston, who had truckled to the Emperor of France? (Cheers and hisses.)

A third candidate was proposed on Monday—Mr. Peter A. Taylor, brought forward as the advocate of manhood suffrage. Mr. J. Cowen, jun., addressed the audience on behalf of Mr. Taylor.

He affirmed that Mr. Headlam was progressing backwards on the Reform question. He had voted with Mr. Hume for residential suffrage, but he now refused to go for Mr. Bright's Bill—a milder measure. He distinctly repudiated the charge of opposing Mr. Headlam on personal ground. He said that the present Government had been formed on deception. The Peelites and Whigs had got all the best offices, and the Radicals the crumbs. Between Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby he would support Lord Derby. (Cheers and hisses.) Lord Palmerston was a political trickster; Lord Derby was frank and straightforward. (Cheers and hisses.)

On the show of hands Mr. Taylor had the largest number, Mr. Headlam the next, Mr. Cuthbert the least. Mr. Cowen then withdrew the name of Mr. Taylor, when a second show was taken, as between Mr. Headlam and Mr. Cuthbert. The election by show of hands was then declared to be in favour of Mr. Cuthbert, the Radicals voting for that gentleman. The difference, however, was but slight.

LEWES.—The Right Hon. H. Fitzroy, the new Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was returned for Lewes without opposition on Monday.

SANDWICH.—Mr. Hugessen is opposed at Sandwich by Sir J. Ferguson.

DEVONPORT.—The Right Hon. James Wilson was re-elected on Monday without opposition.

CLONMEL.—Mr. John Bagwell, the new Irish Lord of the Treasury, has arrived in Clonmel, and issued his address soliciting re-election. There is not even a rumour of a contest.

CORK.—The election for the City of Cork is fixed for this day, when Dr. Lyons will enjoy a walk over. On Tuesday, the 5th of July, the new Solicitor-General for Ireland, will, in all probability, enjoy a similar compliment at the hands of the county electors.

NORWICH.—Three candidates were nominated yesterday morning—Lord Bury, Sir S. Bignold, and Colonel Boldero. The show of hands was in favour of Viscount Bury.

HALIFAX.—Sir Charles Wood was re-elected yesterday without opposition.

TRALEE.—The nomination for Tralee is fixed for Tuesday, when Mr. Fitzgerald, the Attorney-General, will walk over the course.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is a complete list of the present Ministry, as enlarged and perfected to the present time:—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Home Secretary	Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary for War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Indian Secretary	Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Elgin, K.T.
Board of Trade	Mr. Cobden.

Poor-law Board	Mr. M. Gibson.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell.
Duchy of Lancaster	Sir George Grey.

NOT IN THE CABINET.
President of the Board of Works. Mr. Fitzroy.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade

Vice-President of the Privy Council for Education	Mr. Lowe.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Sir W. Dunbar.
Joint Secretaries	Mr. Hugessen. Mr. Bagwell. Mr. Laing. Mr. Brand.

Under-Secretaries of State :— Home	Mr. G. Clive.
Foreign	Lord Wodehouse.
Colonial	Lord C. Fortescue.
War	Earl of Ripon.
India	Mr. T. Baring.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Whitbread.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Lord Clarence Paget.
Attorney-General	Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor-General	Sir H. S. Keating.
Lord Advocate of Scotland	Mr. Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. Maitland.
Judge-Advocate-General	Mr. Headlam.
Secretary to the Poor-law Board	Mr. Gilpin.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	Viscount Sydenham.
Lord High Steward	Earl St. Germans.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Castlerosse.
Master of the Horse	Marquis of Ailesbury.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough.
Controller of the Household	Lord Bury.
Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Sutherland.

Lords in Waiting :	
The Earl of Caithness.	Lord de Tabley.
The Earl of Torrington.	Lord Cremorne.
Lord Camoys.	Lord Methuen.
Lord Rivers.	

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. M. Brady.
Attorney-General	Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Serjeant Deasy.

The following is a complete list of the private Secretaries to the several members of the new Government:—

To Lord Palmerston : Mr. Charles G. Barrington (of the Treasury); the Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

To Mr. Gladstone : Mr. C. L. Ryan (of the Treasury).

To Lord John Russell : Secretary—Hon. G. Elliot. Précis Writer—Mr. G. V. Lister (of the Foreign-office). Mr. George Russell attends at the Foreign-office (without salary) in the morning, after which he is engaged at his office in the Board of Works.

To Sir G. C. Lewis : Mr. Morris Drummond (of the Treasury).

To the Duke of Newcastle : Mr. A. N. Birch (of the Colonial-office).

To the Hon. Sidney Herbert : Mr. J. M. Maynard (of the War-office).

To Sir Charles Wood : Mr. Henry Grenfell.

To the Duke of Somerset : Captain J. Moore, R.N.

To the Earl of Elgin : Mr. O. Barlow.

To Mr. W. Cardwell : Mr. J. Cardwell (of the Temple).

To the Hon. Henry Fitzroy : Mr. A. Bonham-Carter.

To the Hon. Henry Carter : Mr. W. C. Freemantle (of the Treasury).

To Mr. Laing : Mr. R. Earle Welby (of the Treasury).

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, held on Wednesday at Fendall's Hotel, Westminster, Mr. Arthur J. Otway in the chair, it was moved by Mr. William Coningham, M.P., and seconded by Mr. William Roupell, M.P., and resolved,—

That this committee, believing that they have reason to complain of the inadequate representation of the independent Liberals in the Cabinet, await with anxiety the fulfilment of Lord John Russell's promise of an early introduction of a substantial measure of Parliamentary Reform, and are of opinion that the support of Independent Liberals, both within and without the House of Commons, should depend on the character of the measures submitted by the new administration.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

THE WAR.

THE MINCIO CROSSED.
The two following telegrams appear exclusively in the *Daily News* of this morning:—

"PARIS, Wednesday Morning.

"The following telegraphic despatch has been received:—

"CAVRIANO, June 28.

"THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

"Our troops are crossing the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired thence."

The *Moniteur* of this day gives the first details of the battle of Solferino. The enemy (it says) intended to inspire in us a rash confidence, and to expose our columns, while situated at a distance from each other, to a sudden attack which might weaken them in their isolation; but, happily, the Emperor had not departed from that lofty prudence which reigns over even his courage. The Emperor has been in some degrees superior to himself.

OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

TURIN, Tuesday.

The official bulletin published to-day contains details of the operations of our troops in the last battles fought. The best troops and the most skilful generals of Austria had been sent against the Piedmontese. The principal combat in which the Piedmontese were engaged was fought at San Martino, where they performed prodigies of valour, and took formidable positions defended by superior forces, but a fearful tempest prevented the soldiers from remaining in these positions. The French with valour and noble impetuosity won the heights of Solferino, and forced the enemy to withdraw towards Goito. Our troops also drove the enemy from San Martino, leaving five pieces of cannon in our hands, and the Austrians, having withdrawn to the bridges, recrossed the Mincio. The victorious results compensated for our serious loss.

PARIS, Tuesday.

Besides General Auger, Generals Forey, Ladmirault, and Dieu were wounded at the battle of Solferino, but happily their wounds are unimportant.

On Sunday next the "Te Deum" will be sung in all the churches of France, in celebration of the victory of Solferino. The Empress and all the great bodies of the State will attend the service in Notre Dame.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The report is current that the Emperor of Austria will shortly have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Two decrees favourable to Protestants and Jews are expected.

VIENNA, Tuesday, 10 a.m.

The Emperor is expected here in the course of this week.

His Majesty was at Villafranca yesterday.

The news that 5,000 French troops have advanced with Garibaldi's men into the Valteline is confirmed.

According to advices of the 24th inst. from Trieste an English fleet of twenty sail left Corfu, and is said to be cruising off Venice.

Count Salmour, the minister sent to Naples by the King of Sardinia to restore diplomatic relations between the two courts, has been decorated by the King of the Two Sicilies with the order of St. Januarius, the most distinguished honour in his gift. The investiture took place on the 19th, at the residence of the Count.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The following is the result of the second day's poll:—

Mr. Gladstone 486

Lord Chandos 441

Majority for Mr. Gladstone 45

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. Headlam has been elected by a triumphant majority. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll:—

Mr. Headlam 2170

Mr. Cuthbert 1097

Majority for Mr. Headlam 1073

SANDWICH.—The poll closed yesterday as follows:—

Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen ... 463

Sir James Ferguson 180

Majority for Mr. K. Hugessen ... 283

GREAT NON-INTERVENTION MEETING.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that to-morrow (Thursday) evening a public meeting will be held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. S. Morley in support of the non-intervention of England in the Italian war. We trust there will be a crowded attendance. Such demonstrations of public opinion are necessary to support the present Government in their policy of neutrality at a time when the turn of affairs on the continent may in a few days alter the aspect of the war. Nor is it to be forgotten that these public expressions of popular sentiment have their influence at Berlin and Vienna as well as in Downing-street.

At Buckingham Palace yesterday Lord Derby and Lord Harrowby were both invested with the Garter.

The new puisne judge appointed in the room of Sir W. Erie is Mr. Colin Blackburn. This is one of the first promotions of the new Lord Chancellor, and it is a promotion which will not strike the public mind as a very appropriate one. Indeed the most of people will ask who Mr. Colin Blackburn is?—Star.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, M.P. for West Gloucestershire, has been appointed a Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The letter of our Paris correspondent furnishes us with information about which the public telegrams have hitherto been silent. General Niel, created a Marshal of France on the battle-field, received the baton as a dying man, and is now a corpse. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is likewise dead, and so also are three other Generals of the victorious army.—Star. [Surely "our correspondent" must have been befooled.]

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with all kinds of wheat of home produce. Although the attendance of buyers was limited, the demands ruled steady, and Monday's prices were well supported. The transactions in foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—were limited. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Floating cargoes were very dull. The supply of barley was small, yet sales progressed slowly, at late rates. Malt was heavy, at Monday's currency.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to MR. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“ The paper on the Bible Monopoly, and the letter from Adelaide, are unavoidably deferred till next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE consequences of the Battle of Solferino are appearing in expected and unexpected forms. The Allies have already crossed the Mincio without hindrance—General Hess having probably postponed a new engagement till such time as the French have become weakened and dispirited by a protracted siege of the *quadrilatero*, and the Emperor Napoleon has exhausted his ingenuity in schemes for capturing the redoubtable fortresses. The abandonment of the Mincio implies that the fine army of the Austrian Emperor has become thoroughly disorganized by continual defeat. No sooner is the Hapsburg dynasty in real trouble than it begins to repent. Lament as we may the dreadful carnage of this last engagement, its moral results are matter for rejoicing. Decrees in favour of the Protestants and Jews are at once expected at Vienna; it is wringing more concessions from the young King of Naples; it will put a stop to the massacre of men, women, and children, like that perpetrated at Perugia by the Swiss mercenaries of the Pope. Who can say that another signal Austrian defeat in the field might not release every political prisoner pining in the dungeons of his “Apostolical” Majesty at Spielberg, and wearing out his life on the rocks of Ischia, or perchance inaugurate constitutional institutions at Vienna and Naples?

New light is being thrown upon the policy of Prussia, which confirms the surmises we have expressed in an article below. If the latest reports are correct, the Prince Regent has scarcely obtained sufficient credit for his sagacity in dealing with the blatant petty sovereigns of Germany. The sending of an imposing force to the Rhine frontier has a diplomatic as well as a defensive object. It seems designed to checkmate the officious German allies of Austria who would fain make Prussia the tool of the Federal Diet—the secret springs of which are put in motion at Vienna—as well as to overawe France. Having done his part, the Prince Regent calls upon the South-Western States of the Confederation to do theirs by sending a contingent to the frontier. Bavaria taken aback asks for explanations, and the Diet requires a *fortnight* to consider the Prussian demand! Meanwhile, the assurance is renewed that Prussia will abstain from taking an active part in the war so long as it is confined to Italian soil, and will not assume the offensive without coming to a previous understanding with Russia and England. If this be the case, the present year is not unlikely to witness both the return of peace and the emancipation of Italy.

For this object, at all events, we have assurance that the newly-elected members of Lord Palmerston's Government will zealously labour. Lord John Russell, as Foreign Minister, promises that when the proper time comes the English Cabinet will give such counsel “as may lead to a termination of the war honourable to all parties, and as may afford better hopes for the independence and

liberties of Italy.” There is reason to believe that all parties, except Austria, are now willing to negotiate—the exception implying that the Court of Vienna is not yet willing to resign Italy. Such is the tenacity of Austria, we are told, that she will break rather than bend. This is all very well; but it is not to be forgotten that ten years only have elapsed since this haughty Power was prepared to yield up Lombardy to the King of Sardinia. An apparently semi-official organ in yesterday's *Morning Post* indicates that the neutral Powers are already arranging the terms on which they shall interfere to put an end to the war, as soon as Austria is driven out of Lombardy. They may, perhaps, be disposed to act upon the opinion of our contemporary, who thinks that they will do a great service to Austria and to Europe, “by advising and pressing her to sign a peace which shall relieve her for ever from the burden and danger of her costly dependencies.” The important note in the *Moniteur*, disclaiming on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, any desire to settle the permanent relations of Italy without the consent of Europe, is clearly designed to smooth the way for a Congress on Italy.

The greater part of the members of the new Cabinet have been re-elected without opposition, under circumstances which imply that they are strong in the confidence of the public. The speeches delivered at the hustings have been on the whole satisfactory. Neutrality and Parliamentary Reform—have been the key-note of every address, from that of Lord J. Russell in the City, to that of Mr. Hugessen at Sandwich; but no member of the Government has, as yet, ventured to give to either expression a definite signification. Mr. Milner Gibson declares that he takes his principles with him into the Cabinet—at the same time very reasonably urging that their embodiment in legislation depends more upon the public out of doors than upon his individual voice. The violent philippic of Mr. Lowe against the Emperor of the French was the one exception to the general good spirit of the Ministerial addresses, and reads almost like a rejected article to the *Times*, re-habilitated after having been laid by for some weeks. It would seem from what has transpired on the hustings, that a two-months' session is yet necessary to pass the estimates and deal with the finances of the country—including a deficit of some five million—and that Parliamentary Reform is not likely to be dealt with before next year.

It needed perhaps the opposition offered to the re-election of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Headlam, Lord Bury, and Mr. Hugessen, to show how strong is the disposition to give the new Ministers a fair trial. When we recollect that the members of Lord Derby's Cabinet were re-elected without dissent, the contests originated at Oxford, Newcastle, Norwich, and Sandwich degenerate to mere faction fights. It seems that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be turned adrift, if possible, because he will not be a party to this species of political gambling, and adopt the Derbyite shibboleth—“Men, not measures.” The electors of Newcastle and Sandwich have already given their emphatic condemnation to this despicable and ungenerous policy, and, we doubt not, their example will be followed by the constituencies of Oxford University and Norwich.

The borough of Marylebone has at length found candidates, and the strife of an election contest has already commenced. Lord Fermoy comes forward as a public man, who, as Mr. Burke Roche, for many years supported the Liberal cause in Parliament. Major Lyon has not only strong local qualifications, but is adopted by some of the most influential public men in the borough. As will be seen from a letter published elsewhere, a respected correspondent, who has served with Major Lyon on the Metropolitan Board of Works, vouches for his possession of those qualities which will make him a valuable member of the Legislature.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

A GREAT battle was fought on Friday last between the Austrians and the Allies nearly in the centre of the great plain that stretches between the Mincio and the Chiese, and the Garda Lake and Goito, and close to the battlefield already memorable for the victories of Napoleon I. On the previous evening the whole of the Austrian host, estimated at 150,000 men, under the immediate command of the Emperor, crossed the Mincio at four points, and formed a line of battle fifteen miles in length in front of the allied position, with the village of Solferino for its centre; and a few miles east of Castiglione, the head-quarters of the French. General Hess was with his master at Cavriana, the Austrian head-quarters, to assist him with his advice, and Generals Schlick and Wimpffen, veteran officers, were there also to carry out the plan of attack. Of the strength of the Allies we have no infor-

mation. Probably they were not inferior in numbers to their antagonists.

At early dawn on Friday morning, these mighty armies, of some 300,000 men in the aggregate, were on the move, and took six hours to form the line of battle. At ten o'clock the dreadful shock of arms took place by the advance of the Austrians. We are indebted to an official despatch from Verona for the only reliable account of the conflict that ensued:—“Our left wing, under General Wimpffen, advanced nearly as far as the Chiese. In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heroically-defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese; but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunder-storm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.” It would appear that the Austrian centre was defeated by General Niel—afterwards made a Marshal on the spot—and driven back first upon Cavriana, four miles in the rear, and subsequently upon Volta, six miles nearer to the Mincio. It was then, it is supposed, that the wings were called back, and the whole Austrian army retreated to the bank of the river, without however being pursued by the victorious Allies. All the positions of the Austrians were taken. Meagre as are the details that have been received, it is clear that the Austrian defeat was owing to the sagacious and quickly-executed tactics of the Emperor-General opposed to them, and to that military aptitude which enabled the French officers to carry out the plans of their chief. The Piedmontese troops appear also to have been commanded by their King in person, and to have borne a conspicuous share in the great conflict. Their repulse, in the early part of the battle, is to be accounted for, not only by the “superior forces” of the enemy, but by the advantageous position occupied by the latter on the rising ground south-west of the Garda Lake. The Emperor of the French passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria, and next day the whole of the defeated forces made good their retreat across the Mincio.

Though a battle which lasted ten hours between two great armies of 150,000 men respectively must have been most murderous in its results, we have as yet no details of the slaughter, beyond the Austrian confession of “losses extraordinarily heavy,” and a vague statement in the Paris papers that sets down the casualties of Francis Joseph's army at 35,000 *hors de combat*. “Our loss was much inferior,” says the *Moniteur*, though there can be little doubt that an army exposed for so many hours to a “numerous artillery” which “occupied formidable positions over three leagues” must have suffered severely. In his order of the day published at Cavriana, the Emperor Napoleon, with only a passing lament “for the fallen,” boasts that three flags, thirty cannon, and 6,000 prisoners were the trophies of victory; and, as though in reply to German menaces, he winds up with the declaration:—“blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the peoples.”

The Battle of Solferino has so completely established the superiority of French arms and genius to Austrian routine, that there is no reasonable probability, that by any number of fresh engagements, the tide will be turned in favour of the vanquished. Nevertheless we learn that General Hess, who is now to be no longer embarrassed with the presence of the Emperor, “is preparing for a new battle.” Such dogged obstinacy and wanton sacrifice of life appears to us at a distance perfectly appalling. Can it be that the position of the Austrians in their famous square of fortresses is really untenable, and that they are already anticipating the inevitable result of French gun-boats put together on the waters that wash the walls of Peschiera, the attack of the French fleet on Venice, and the advance of Prince Napoleon upon Mantua?

Indecisive as have been the battles of Magenta and Solferino in their immediate results, they have shown in a striking manner that organised brute force, however perfectly organised, is not, after all, the most important element in military warfare. For eight years past Austria has spent two-thirds of her revenue in perfecting the instrument which seemed likely to maintain Southern Europe in perpetual bondage. In a few weeks the great armies organised with so much care, and at so lavish an expenditure, to crush out the last sparks of down-trodden nationalities, have become a mere wreck. To the 50,000 men that had disappeared from the Austrian ranks up to the time of the evacuation of Milan, may now be added perhaps as many more. A mass of human beings equal to the entire population of some of our large towns, has in this short space been sacrificed! Terrible is

the responsibility that, after such fearful butchery, will continue the sanguinary strife without adequate cause.

The signal reverses of Austria on the field of battle excite little sympathy in any part of Europe. It is everywhere felt that this great military despotism has brought upon itself deserved retribution. Its disasters are hailed from one end of Italy to the other as the prelude to national emancipation, and every battle in which it is worsted carries tidings of hope to the former slaves of Austrian tyranny in Lombardy, and opens the prison-door to the victims of Papal and Neapolitan tyranny. Throughout the Peninsula the priests alone bewail the reverses of the upholder of ecclesiastical despotism. Even in Austria, the last defeat has been followed by promises of relief to Jew and Protestant. The petty sovereigns of Germany, indeed, deplore the misfortunes of the Hapsburg dynasty from purely selfish motives, but Prussia stands aloof, hesitating to give help to a dynasty which has outraged the moral sense of Europe, and is incapable of learning wisdom from adversity. In former times, Austrian obstinacy has repaired many a defeat; in the present case it will only disgust Europe. It is to be hoped that the neutral Powers will aim to spare further effusion of blood by compelling the haughty Court of Vienna, even for its own sake, to surrender its treaty claims upon a country that has only been degraded by its rule. In his journey back to Vienna, Francis Joseph may perchance come to the conclusion that to fight any longer to reconquer a country that has thrown off his yoke, and detests his régime, would be alike suicidal and useless.

THE ARMED MEDIATOR.

PRUSSIA, it is said, has at length determined to interpose in the dreadful struggle between Austria and the Franco-Sardinian Allies. Representing the Confederation of the Germanic States, and wielding their combined military power, the Prussian Government, overborne by the anti-Gallican *furore* of the Southern branches of the Teutonic family, is on the eve, we are told, of stalking between the combatants, and imposing upon them its arbitration. The bases of a settlement of the Italian problem are all laid down. The pretensions of each Power have been weighed—and German convenience, or, more properly speaking, perhaps, the fears of German dynasties, will be constituted the standard of international right and wrong for Europe. Accounts vary considerably as to what these bases are—but it seems to be accepted on all hands for certain that Prussia is about to submit proposals to the belligerent Powers, and to back those proposals, if needs be, with the whole force of the Confederation.

There can be little room to doubt, we imagine, that Prussian diplomacy has authorised the publication to the world of her intention to intervene. The very contradictory proposals which, it is given out, she means to make and to support—those most in favour of Austria, and those most liberal towards Italy—are very likely to have emanated from the same source, and to reveal the mind of Prussia as it may become affected by different eventualities. Prussia is an adept at having two strings to her bow. We can readily believe that, had the Allies suffered a severe defeat on the Mincio, she was prepared, as a Belgian paper has stated, to insist upon the reference of the Italian question to a European Congress, having for the bases of its deliberations propositions similar in substance to those drawn up by Lord Malmesbury before the war broke out—such as, a revision of Austria's Italian treaties, and a reassertion of territorial limitations established by the treaties of 1815. But now that Austria has been beaten along her whole line, and it has become clear to Europe that she cannot hold her own against the Allies, we think it not unlikely that Prussia has a more reasonable set of proposals for the emergency. The latest version may prove, under the new light of events on the Mincio, to be the authentic one. According to that version, Lombardy is to be annexed to Piedmont, Venice is to be declared a free State, Tuscany, Modena and Parma are to receive back their legitimate Sovereigns, and the famous quadrangle of fortresses, instead of remaining in the hands of Austria exclusively, is to form part of the confederate states of Germany. These proposals are certainly somewhat more in harmony with the altered position of parties since Austria declared war by crossing the Ticino—and, perhaps, if Prussia has really decided upon an armed intervention, something very like these will be the bases of settlement she will submit.

But we must aver, we do not place implicit faith in the brave resolutions of Prussian diplomacy. It may threaten often and loudly before it will strike. It is, perhaps, more intent upon amusing the anti-Gallicanism of the Southern

States, than upon preserving Austria from utter prostration. Prussia, we suspect, will send her menaces very far ahead of her troops. She will make an ostentatious parade of moving, but, if she move at all, it will be but slowly, and not until after events have cast a glare of light upon her path. It may even turn out that she has arranged the rôle she is to play, with the Emperor Napoleon, and, at the fitting moment, may come upon the scene to demand a settlement which he has himself devised, or secretly assented to. At any rate, and with the history of the last half-century before us, we shall be slow to believe that Prussia means to rush into collision with France for the purpose of shielding the German Confederation. She knows well—no Power knows better—the perilous conditions under which she will have to make good her armed mediation. She must by this time have become convinced that the assistance of Great Britain is not to be had in this quarrel. She is, of course, cognisant of the intentions of Russia to oppose the first moves she makes by placing an army of observation on the northern frontier of Germany. She has no fleet, and a long line of coast open to the devastation of an enemy who has one. She may unconsciously drift into the war, or suddenly be precipitated into it—but we think it will be found that such is not her present intention, whatever may be her diplomatic professions—but that she is only, in slang phrase, “trying it on” to the utmost, partly to satisfy and sooth the German excitement, and partly in the hope that her threats will avail to bring the belligerent Powers to terms.

Apart, however, from all speculations on Prussian sincerity, and from all discussion of the policy of armed mediation, we think the proposals last set afloat are worth consideration. If the affairs of Italy are to be re-arranged without taking a single step to consult the views of the Italian people—if the Great Powers (meaning thereby, the diplomats of the more conspicuous dynasties of Europe) are to parcel out afresh the territory of Italy—we can only express our hope that their solution of the difficulties inherent in the problem, will be as liberal as the plan now assigned to Prussia. It is far from comprehending all that we could desire to be included in it—it is, at best, a compromise—but, in a large and liberal sense, it leaves “Italy to the Italians.” It will not satisfy Victor Emmanuel's ambition—but, perhaps, it is none the worse for that. It can hardly be said to do justice to the people of the several Italian States—for it gives them no guarantee of free institutions. It leaves the Papal Government unabridged and unreformed. And it sends back to Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, rulers whose instincts are despotic, and whose past government has been condemned. But the redeeming feature of the proposal is that it releases Italy from the Austrian nightmare. The petty sovereigns and Courts—aye, and the Government of Rome—will be unable to withstand for a twelve-month the unceasing march of liberal ideas, when they have no great military Power, like Austria, to fall back upon. The example of constitutional government in Sardinia, especially after the annexation to it of Lombardy, will operate prodigiously, irresistibly, upon the smaller States. It will be as difficult for the minor princes to bear the surrounding pressure of constitutionalism, as it was for Victor Emmanuel, not long since, to maintain free institutions, environed as Sardinia was, on every side, by the blighting influence of Austrian despotism. The foreign element having been removed, and permanently excluded by treaty sanctions, the intelligence, the desire of freedom, and the liberal aspirations which really pervade the people of the several States of Italy, will come into play, as vitality returns when paralysis is gone.

We cannot but think that such proposals would have a better chance of success if they were not backed by “armed mediation.” The Emperor of the French would not be unwilling, we think, that the contest should terminate at the point it has now reached, if only he can seem to Europe to have carried out, substantially at least, his original programme. His army is better fitted for dash than for endurance. His people are more covetous of brilliant results, than dogged in their resolution to be satisfied with nothing short of solid ones. His military career has been one of uninterrupted triumph. He has vindicated his pretensions to consummate generalship. He has graduated, with honour, as a soldier. He has probably acquired the “moral influence” at which he confessedly aimed. He may go further without faring better. To besiege the quadrangle of fortresses may require other qualities and other conditions than those which have made him victorious hitherto. Possibly, he may not be sorry to be spared that task. But should Prussia now present herself, sword in hand, and with threatening gestures bid him stop in his career, who can say what

may be the effect, or how the conqueror, flushed with recent triumph, will take the dictation of another Power? There is a folly in it which we are loth to believe until we see it exhibited in act. No! we hope Prussia, even if she designs liberal proposals, will think often, and weigh her chances well, before she ventures to assume an offensive attitude. If England, Russia, and Prussia could agree upon some such bases as those above adverted to, and, without holding out any menace to either of the belligerents, were to submit them to the Allies and to Austria as a solution of the difficulty which would be satisfactory to Europe, there might be a chance of success. But in order to do this, the mediation should be a friendly, not an armed one—and the mediating Powers or Power should possess a character and take a position to which both of the combatants may do deference without derogation of dignity. Prussia's bravado, if it mean anything, is unbecoming. It is a German blunder. Even if politic in itself, it comes, as usual, too late. It might have prevented the war, but now it can only exasperate the victor. We hope and believe that late events will dispose diplomatists to hit upon some more likely expedient to bring the sanguinary struggle to a close.

THE MORAL OF MARYLEBONE.

A SEAT in Marylebone has been going a-begging. Cap in hand, as it were, it has waited upon certain public men, and some rich ones, with a view, if possible, to command its charms. And they are many. The fortunate candidate who allows himself to be caught in the meshes of its electoral favour, usually has a pleasant time of it. He begins by making a present to the constituency of from six to ten thousand pounds, which nice little sum of money is speedily absorbed by hosts of publicans, printers, canvassers, cab-proprietors, and a number of non-descript camp-followers always found at a contested election. Having won his seat, the new member will be surprised to discover that multitudinous as is the constituency, and though it comprises great wealth as well as numbers, very little consideration is given in the House of Commons to the honourable member for Marylebone, *as such*. He derives no importance there from the electoral body which he represents. But his supporters in the borough could hardly be more exacting, even if the member whom they have elected become the Premier in virtue of their choice. Of course, he is expected to discharge with diligence the legitimate duties of a representative. But these constitute but a small part of the service expected from him. To subscribe handsomely to all charities—to preside over all public meetings, or, at any rate, to attend and speak, or to send an apology gilded with a subscription—to take charge of all local Parliamentary business, and watch its progress in the Committee-rooms—to go up with, after having arranged for, all deputations to Government—to attend to a vast mass of impudent correspondence—to be worried by callers in the morning, and by swarms who hunt the lobbies at night—and then, after a year or two thus spent, to be mercilessly cut adrift at the following General Election, unless he is prepared to throw away another little fortune—such are the attractions which win men to the representation of Marylebone. Is it altogether a matter of astonishment that the seat should go a-begging?

Not that Marylebone will ever be without candidates. The publicans and printers will take good care of that. Every pot-house coterie of political partisans can bring forward a man. What his politics are is of little consequence—but, if he wish to win, he must mount Radical colours. It signifies little or nothing that he has been known all his life as a Conservative. So much the more deference does he pay to the importance of the constituency, by professing Liberalism. And as with Marylebone, so with the metropolitan boroughs generally. They can hardly be said to have the *choice* of their members. They are at the mercy of cliques to whom a contest is everything, and a choice, nothing. The representatives are floated into their seats, it would be difficult to say how, and almost impossible, in most cases, to say why. But, in any case, they must pay an extravagant price for the questionable honour.

There is such a thing as running a principle to excess. We want large constituencies, but not too large for unity and organisation. In London, with the exception of the City, it seems well-nigh impossible to give coherence, or consistency, to the Parliamentary boroughs. Marylebone, for instance, ought to return six members at least, and be subdivided into districts for the purpose. But even then, we question whether they would obtain representatives of a high character, save here and there by accident. The truth is that the metropolitan boroughs never think of paying the election expenses of their members. They are, therefore, compelled to put up, for the time being at least,

with the man who will discharge that duty for them. We sometimes regret that the members who thus buy their constituencies, do not more frequently sell them. But, on the whole, the morality of the representatives is greatly superior to the morality of the represented. In truth, these boroughs are far better served than, under such a perverted system, they are at all entitled to expect. Two things are necessary to obtain for them the services of able and independent men—first, an organised body of the electors competent to offer an invitation to a candidate, and to exercise reason in the selection of him—and secondly, the honest habit of paying the expenses of such a candidate when he accepts that invitation. Till these requisites are complied with, the metropolitan boroughs will continue to be quoted as affording sufficient argument against the increase of constituencies. The root of the evil lies in this—that in London, trade almost extinguishes politics.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

Sir John Lawrence made his first public appearance in England on Friday last, when an address, expressive of gratitude and esteem, signed by seven thousand persons of the most influential classes, was presented to him by the Bishop of London. The appearance of the "Saviour of India" was hailed with great enthusiasm by the meeting. Sir John Lawrence has the look of a "ruler born." At least six feet in height, of an erect bearing and athletic frame, with a face—notwithstanding its rather worn and haggard look—expressive of indomitable firmness, yet without obstinacy or passion, and eyes that in a moment are involuntarily lit up with sympathy and benevolence, he would be singled out in almost any company, where he was known to be present, as the great administrator of the North-Western provinces. The attendance at the meeting was almost exclusively confined to members of the Evangelical Alliance and others who had received cards of invitation. Its special object was evidently to support the introduction of the Scriptures into the Government schools of India. This subject formed the staple of the Bishop of London's address, and was one of the principal points in Sir John Lawrence's reply. The *Daily News*, however, is in error, in supposing that the meeting was in favour of a compulsory teaching of the Bible. Sir John Lawrence advocates only its permissive reading—that is, that it shall be allowed to be in the schools and read wherever and whenever no objection is made. The question is an extremely difficult one, and not so capable of an easy settlement as the meeting supposed. Our contemporary has placed the difficulty in its most forcible light in an article in yesterday's impression, from which, as expressive of the opinions on such questions which our readers are accustomed to see advocated in this journal, we make the following characteristic quotation:

The particular point which was urged on Friday at Willis's Rooms was the compulsory introduction of Scripture reading and instruction into all the native schools supported by Government throughout India. The Bishop of London, in his speech, quietly assumed the rightfulness of this course, and supposed that the only doubt could be as to its expediency. It might produce another mutiny, and if so, however right in the abstract, it would be obviously imprudent to adopt it at present. That was the only objection he could conceive to the plan in question, and he considered it fully met by the opinion of Sir John Lawrence, who held that the introduction of Bible teaching into Government schools would not be followed by any dangerous results. This is by no means the whole of the question, however. There may be other objections to a given course besides those connected with its comparative feasibility. It may be possible enough, but is it right? It may be free from danger, but is it equitable? It is certainly amongst the first duties of an equitable Government to respect the rights of conscience of the governed. The Hindoos have rights of this description as well as ourselves, and we are not likely to advance the cause of Christianity amongst them by forgetting this.

In other words, to quote the noble language of the old heathen, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall,"—a sentiment the force of which must have been often felt by Sir John Lawrence, if, in his retirement he at all brooded over the cold dignity of the welcome which he has received from the Court and aristocracy of this country.

ON THE EXCESS OF EDUCATION IN STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Privy Council is appointed "for the promotion of elementary education among the labouring and other poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects." No one, however, has yet inquired whether—although the words which I have quoted are made use of in the present report of the committee—they have not quite forgotten the purpose of their existence: it is therefore almost, if not quite, time to remind them of it. Instead of

attempting to give a merely "elementary" education, the Committee, for years past, have been prompting, promoting, and sanctioning a range of instruction which, if "elementary" in the degree to which it is given, is anything but "elementary" with regard to the number and class of subjects which are embraced; while, instead of being confined to the "labouring and other poorer classes," its tendency and practical effect has recently been to embrace children of a class which the loosest use of language will not allow to be included within the terms "labouring" or "poor." I propose, in the present letter, to lay before your readers some illustrations of the excess of education to which I have alluded; reserving the other, and perhaps more important subject, of the class of children to which the doors of State-aided schools are now being thrown open, to a final communication.

The ordinary subjects of instruction in those popular schools, which are in receipt of annual grants from the Privy Council Committee, are the following:—

Holy Scripture,
Catechism (in Church schools),
Reading,
Writing,
Arithmetic,
Geography,
Grammar,
History,
Music,
Drawing.

To which may be added, as being taught in many schools—

Mathematics,
Astronomy,
Physical Science,
Foreign Languages.

I do not think that Moral Philosophy is habitually taught to the children, nor that Logic or Sanscrit is very often embraced within this course of "elementary education for the labouring and other poorer classes" of her Majesty's highly-favoured subjects; but, as I shall show, it is their own fault, and not that of the Privy Council Committee, if they fail to receive a complete education in most of these higher branches of study. They have only to ask for it, and any "certificated" teacher who has passed through the Battersea or Chelsea Training College, should be able to give not only that, but much more.

Now, without speaking of the supreme ridiculousness of this state of things, let me point out one of its most necessary unavoidable results. The children are taught very indifferently, in some ten or twelve subjects—many of them fanciful and unnecessary—and they learn not one of the most common and necessary matters with any approach to such a degree of accuracy and thoroughness as is likely to make their education permanently useful to them. I do not know what proportion of time is usually allotted to teaching oth things than reading, writing, and arithmetic; but as these, the most valuable and efficient instruments of self-education, are confessedly not well or thoroughly learned by the scholars, one may well question the expediency of attempting to teach other subjects at all. If, as Mr. Bowstead, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, says, it seems certain that a large proportion of the children who go forth from these schools, and who enjoy no further educational advantages, "forget the greater part of that which they have learnt, and relapse almost entirely into the condition of the uneducated," would it not be wise to make provision that the foundations of education at least shall be laid as deeply as possible? Instead of doing this, the Committee of the Privy Council allow the short period during which the children of the labouring and poorer classes can remain at school, to be frittered away in attempting to communicate to them information which, half learnt as it necessarily is, would, under almost any circumstances, be utterly useless in that state of life to which they are born, and in which they will be compelled to live. Having the briefest space of time in which to impart to the children an education that shall be of service to them in the future, they attempt to cram into that space a quantity and kind of information which may help to make a flimsy show on days of examination, and serve as a varnish to the system, but which ultimately pushes out the most useful knowledge, and like the attributed Government varnishing of certain paintings, which half destroyed the pictures that were varnished, undoes the really good work that has already been done.

On this subject, however, it is only right to do justice to some of the inspectors. There is, in this year's Reports, an occasional reference to the supreme necessity of teaching well in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Scriptures; and Mr. Norris states

that "during the last two years they have agreed to examine very mainly in the elementary subjects, bestowing less attention than heretofore on the higher subjects;" but in the Reports for 1856-7, "two years" ago, I find Mr. Bellairs eulogising one school from which boys would go to be "candidates at the examination in geometry and mechanical drawing by the Society of Arts;" Mr. Watkins complaining that sufficient encouragement to drawing has not been given by prizes to the Yorkshire schools; Mr. Mitchell expressing his opinion that "a small grant towards a supply of casts, to be used both for drawing and for ornaments, and for the cultivation of a taste for art, might be not unaptly made to large or model schools;" suggesting that pupil-teachers should be taught to play "upon the violin, flute, or piano," and communicating to their lordships the information that "harmoniums may now be obtained at a reasonable price, and would teach organ-fingering," and so on. This year the majority of the inspectors make no reference whatever, in their Reports, to the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the schools which they have inspected. There is, of course, the usual summary table for all the schools, which gives, in figures, the general results of inspection, but most of the inspectors have not thought it worth while to say a single word on these all-important subjects. Special exception from this remark should be made in favour of Mr. Morell's report, which is a model for thoroughness; and in favour of Mr. Gordon's, who gratuitously states, by way of praise rather than otherwise, that "there are masters, who, of their own accord, teach physiology, chemistry, geology, drawing, or some modern language!"

The system, however, of excessive instruction, is carried to its perfection in the Normal schools. I subjoin a statement of the subjects of examination for schoolmasters at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, which, as tax-payers and people of common sense, I hope your readers will consider it their duty to read to the end:—

Religious knowledge.

Liturgy and Church history.

Evidences of Christianity (students of 3rd year only).

English grammar and composition.

Geography and popular astronomy.

History.

School management.

Arithmetic.

Algebra (students of 1st year only).

Euclid (students of 1st year only).

Industrial mechanics (students of 1st year only).

Higher mathematics (students of 2nd year only).

Physical science (students of 2nd year only).

English literature (students of 2nd year only).

Latin (students of 1st and 2nd years only).

Higher mathematics:—

Pure (students of 3rd year only).

Applied (students of 3rd year only).

Bookwork (students of 3rd year only).

Experimental science:—

Organic chemistry (students of 3rd year only).

Inorganic chemistry (students of 3rd year only).

Natural philosophy (students of 3rd year only).

History:—

Hallam (students of 3rd year only).

Henry VII. (students of 3rd year only).

James I. (students of 3rd year only).

Latin:—

Prose (students of 3rd year only).

Poetry (students of 3rd year only).

Translation (students of 3rd year only).

Vocal music.

Welsh.

Reading.

Spelling.

Penmanship (students of 1st and 2nd years only).

Inspector's report (students of 2nd and 3rd years only).

This is actually a course of instruction provided for teachers of "elementary education amongst the labouring and other poorer classes" who attend school for so short a period that they cannot learn even reading, writing, and arithmetic so thoroughly as not to be liable to forget them. Are you now surprised to learn that the reading of the second-year students in the Normal colleges is, as Mr. Cowie writes, "very much below what it ought to be"? One scarcely knows to what to liken such a system. It is like sending a botanist to a farmer who has asked for a man to drive his plough, or giving to children who beg for bread a basket-full of flowers. If it be not the *reductio ad absurdum* of State-education, I do not know what can be.

It is scarcely necessary, I hope, to guard one's self from any misapprehension in writing on this subject. No one can object to the "labouring and poorer

classes" being educated, and educated as thoroughly as possible. What one does object to is, a costly and blundering system of State-aided education conducted in defiance of the most ordinary principles of economy and dictates of common sense.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

June 27, 1859.

H. S. SKEATS.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The programme of the second day's performance (Wednesday) at the Crystal Palace comprised the Dettingen "Te Deum," and some of the choicest selections from the oratorios of *Belshazzar*, *Samson*, *Saul*, and *Judas Maccabeus*. About 18,000 visitors were present on the occasion, being 1,000 more than attended on the Monday. The increased attendance was probably influenced by the expectation that the Queen would be present—a hope that was doomed to disappointment. The day was beautifully fine, and it was noticed that the audience comprised a great number of visitors from the country.

The Dettingen "Te Deum" has never been familiarly known to the English public. Composed expressly to serve as a portion of the Church service when the King went to his Royal Chapel to offer up thanks for the victory of Dettingen, it could not, from its very nature and object, be often produced. For a great number of years it has scarcely been heard in London. It bears evident marks of its intention—that of being performed on high and solemn festivals; and its tone is not merely that of triumph, but of military triumph, which is indicated by the martial strain which runs through it, and the use, from beginning to end, of the most warlike of instruments, the trumpet. The whole piece is choral, with the exception of two solos for a bass voice, which were admirably sung by Signor Belletti. This noble anthem appeared to produce fully as vivid an impression as was expected—especially the chorus "To thee, cherubim and seraphim," which in sublimity falls short only of the Hallelujah chorus of the *Messiah*.

The second part opened with the recitative, "Rejoice, my countrymen" (Mr. Weiss), and the chorus, "Sing, ye heavens," from *Belshazzar*. This was followed by the fine chorus, "Envy, eldest-born of hell," and the Dead March from *Saul*, both of which were unanimously redemanded. The execution of the chorus, one of the most elaborate and difficult of Handel's, was marvellously perfect. Then came the selections from *Samson*—viz., the choruses, "Fixed in his everlasting seat," "To dust his glory," and "Let their celestial concerto;" the air, "Return, O God of Hosts" (Miss Dolby), and "Let the bright seraphim" (Madame Clara Novello, with trumpet obligato by Mr. Harper, all of which were capitally sung—the air, "Let the bright seraphim," being vociferously encored. Nothing could have been finer than the singing of Madame Novello, and the execution of the trumpet part by Mr. T. Harper in the latter air. The last selection was from the oratorio of *Judas Maccabeus*, the choruses being "O, Father," "We hear, we hear," "We never, never will bow down," and the solo, "Sound an alarm," so splendidly declaimed by Mr. Sims Reeves, that, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he was obliged to repeat it by unanimous acclaim; the recitative and air, "From mighty kings" (Madame Novello), the duet, "O, never, never bow we down" (Madame Rudersdorff and Miss Dolby), and the trio and chorus which appropriately concluded the day's programme, "See the conquering hero comes" (Madame Novello, Madame Rudersdorff, and Miss Dolby), which was sung both by principals and chorus as well as it possibly could be sung.

Friday was the last day of the Festival, and the most effective. Since Wednesday, the demand for tickets had been incessant. *Israel in Egypt* was unquestionably the most successful feature of the preliminary Festival of 1857, and the performance of Friday fully sustained the preference. This grand masterpiece is a series of choruses (intermingled with a small proportion of solo pieces) descriptive of the plagues inflicted by Heaven upon the Egyptians during the captivity of the Israelites, the departure of the Israelites from the land of their oppressors, and the destruction of the host of Pharaoh, by whom they were pursued. These choruses are of immense power. Most of them are what is called "double"—that is to say, the voices are divided into two choirs, each in four-part harmony, and complete in itself; so that they may be considered as gigantic vocal duets, sometimes alternating with and responsive to each other, and sometimes joining in one great mass of sound. It is remarkable that *Israel*, in Handel's time, excited little stir. It was considered dull, and the great composer was obliged to interpolate it with Italian songs to make it at all acceptable to the public of his day! From Handel's day to our own it appears to have slept in oblivion. It was revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1838, but with omissions and interpolations; and it was not till the year 1849 that that society ventured to give the work in its integrity. The experiment succeeded, and *Israel in Egypt* has not only become a "stock-piece" at Exeter Hall, drawing together multitudes whenever it is performed, but is now indispensable at every festival and music-meeting of any importance in the kingdom.

So great was the interest felt in this, the last day of the Festival, that the 18,000 of Wednesday had swollen

to 27,000 on Friday, who filled all the available space under the transept and in the galleries, and extended far down each nave. Many a hapless mortal could not obtain a seat, and was obliged to stand so far off as not even to see the orchestra. It is only fair, however, to say that, at the end of the first part, all the barriers were removed, and the holders of five-shilling tickets allowed to occupy such positions as could be secured in the reserved divisions. But so admirable were the arrangements, that no inconveniences resulted from the experiment.

At one o'clock, when Mr. Costa took his seat, the scene was indescribably grand. There was a hush of expectation and all eyes were turned to the Royal box in the centre of the lower gallery. Up to the very last moment the Queen's presence was looked for, but when the Prince Consort and the Royal Princesses Alice and Helena, accompanied by the Count de Flanders, made their appearance, the hearty cheer they received showed that the vast audience were willing to bear their disappointment with their usual good humour. Immediately on their arrival Mr. Costa gave the signal for the National Anthem, which was, as usual, magnificently performed; and the effect of the audience standing, and all with their faces turned towards the Royal box, was certainly not the least striking of the whole of the day's proceedings.

The first part of *Israel in Egypt* brought out the full resources of the orchestra. Probably the world has never witnessed so great a performance. Conductor, singers, and instrumentalists seemed to exert themselves to the utmost. On this succession of choral effects the *Times* remarks:—

"They loathed to drink of the river," a masterly fugue, in which strange chromatic intervals, amid a profusion of elaborate harmony, are, with wonderful skill, made subservient to a poetical expression of the disgust with which the Egyptians reject the water miraculously turned into blood; "He spake the word," already mentioned, an embodiment of the fearful plague of insects; "He gave them hailstones," a miraculous combination of simplicity and power; "He smote all the first-born of Egypt"—and, not to prolong the catalogue, the choruses recapitulating the departure of the Israelites, laden with silver and gold; the delight of the Egyptians at being rid of their tormentors; the passage through the Red Sea; the pursuit of Pharaoh and his host, with their destruction; and, finally, the awe with which the people are inspired by such manifestations of Almighty power, were one and all delivered with a strength, precision, and magnificence of effect for which no amount of praise would be excessive. To single out one or two from the rest, as the culminating points of this very fine performance, we may point to the "Hailstone" chorus, and "He rebuked the Red Sea." In the former (which, as in 1857, was encored in a storm of enthusiasm) the passage, "Fire, mingled with the hail, ran along upon the ground" (one of the most vivid examples of Handel's descriptive genius), came out with a force and sharpness nothing short of prodigious. In the last the answer to the rebuke, "And it was dried up," and the tremendous climax, "But the waters overwhelmed their enemies," in which, with obstinate iteration, we are reminded that "Not one of them was left," were equally impressive, raising the interest of the audience to the highest pitch, and engendering a mingled feeling of astonishment and delight.

The second part of *Israel in Egypt*, consisting mainly of a recapitulation of the miracles of Moses, accompanied with apostrophes to the wisdom and greatness of Jehovah, wonderfully sustained the interest of the auditors. Though many of them are even more complex than those that go before, they were sung with wonderful precision and force.

The solo performers were not less successful in giving satisfaction, in spite of the inferiority of the songs in *Israel in Egypt*. Signor Belletti and Mr. Weiss obtained an encore in the well-known duet, "The Lord is a man of war;" and in the song, "The enemy said, I will pursue," the energy and fire of Mr. Sims Reeves excited a tumult of applause, which could only be quelled by its repetition. Scarcely less effective was Madame Novello's declamation of the recitative of "Miriam the Prophetess," which precedes the magnificent final chorus, "The horse and his rider."

After the oratorio the National Anthem was repeated; and when the Prince Consort and party took their leave the cheering was renewed, continuing as they passed along the gallery. Mr. Costa was also greeted with a burst of applause, both from the audience and performers. The weather being most auspicious, for some hours after the oratorio was over, the grounds were thronged as the Palace itself. Thus ended the centenary commemoration of Handel's death, which required two years to organise.

The following clergymen and gentlemen were amongst the army of volunteers, as singers:—The Rev. Thomas Helmore (tenor), Dr. Tomkins, Captain W. Jeane, Captain E. J. Ottley, Dr. Reynolds, Rev. W. Sanders, Rev. R. Sarjeant, Rev. T. L. Wheeler, and Rev. C. A. Wicks. The following were amateur members of the band:—The Hon. S. Coke, Hon. S. Egerton, Rev. W. C. Wyndham, Rev. P. Lousada (violins); Dr. Ridgway (viola); Sir W. Medlicott (violincello); Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart.; and Rev. G. C. Rowden (double-basses).

It is anticipated that the gross receipts arising from this enormous undertaking will not be far short of £35,000, which—the expenditure rated at about £17,000—leaves something like £18,000 surplus, a result, we need scarcely add, without precedent. One fact alone—in considering what influence the Handel commemoration, directly or indirectly, may have exercised upon

art—is to be viewed with satisfaction. The receipts on the third and last day, when *Israel in Egypt* was given, reached very nearly £16,000.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

At the meeting of the House of Commons on Wednesday, new election writs were ordered for Tiverton, London, Radnor, Halifax, Oxford University, South Wilts, Ashton, Oxford City, Wolverhampton, Reading, Newcastle, Devonport, Calne, Ennis, Cork, Lewes, Clonmel, Kerry, Wigton, Norwich, Morpeth, Bedford, Edinburgh, and Monmouth. The members thus sent back to their constituencies are Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir G. Grey, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Cardwell, Sir R. Bethell, Sir H. Keating, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Bagwell, Lord Castlerose, Sir W. Dunbar, Mr. Moncrieff, Lord Bury, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hugessen, and Colonel Somerset. The last retiree, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and the writ for Cork is consequent upon the death of Mr. Fagan. All the other writs arise from the acceptance of office in the new Government.

On the motion for a new writ for the borough of Sandwich, in the room of Mr. Hugessen, appointed a Lord of the Treasury, Mr. STEUART moved that the Clerk should read any petition that might have been presented against the return. The petition having been read, and it being discovered that the unsuccessful candidate did not claim the seat, Mr. STEUART remarked that he had intended to move the suspension of the writ; but that under these circumstances he should like to have the opinion of the Speaker. The SPEAKER said that when a petition was presented against the return of Sir Alexander Cockburn in 1852, it was decided that the writ should issue because the seat was not claimed. Several members were still opposed to the issue of the writ, on the ground that difficulties would arise in case corruption should be proved in the borough of Sandwich; and Mr. M'MAHON moved the postponement of the question for a month. After some further talk the amendment was withdrawn, and the writ was ordered.

The House was then occupied with a question of breach of privilege. Mr. OWEN STANLEY called the attention of the House to a speech made at Northampton by a Mr. Dennis. He told the electors that he had an interview with one of the members of that House, Mr. Charles Gilpin; and then followed these words:—

"As an illustration of the agencies that had been at work during the late struggle, Mr. Gilpin showed him two letters which he had received from the agents of the Tory party, and in which a direct attempt was made to corrupt Mr. Gilpin in the discharge of his duty as a member of Parliament, and to influence him in giving his vote upon the last division, by offering to him a pecuniary consideration of the grossest and most direct character."

Mr. Stanley drew especial attention to these words, and asked Mr. Gilpin what steps he should take in the matter.

Mr. GILPIN said he had nothing to do with the publication of the statement. So far as he understood it, for he had not read the report of the meeting, the statement conveyed an impression that he had received offers from the agents of the Conservative party intended to bias his vote in that House:—

Now, it is perfectly true that he had received letters the tendency of which, if attended to, would have been to bias his vote in that House. Those letters he showed to certain of his friends, and he never thought of reviving the matter. At the same time he was bound to say, in the most unequivocal manner, that he had no proof whatever,—he never said that he had any proof whatever, and he was not prepared to say that he had any belief that these offers came from the agents of the Conservative party. They were made in the shape of suggestions, and in such a way that he should not have alluded to them in public. He hoped that the House would consider this as satisfactory an answer as he could give under the circumstances. Had he had notice of the question he might have entered into a fuller explanation.

Mr. Gilpin declined to take any steps in the matter.

Mr. STANLEY took time to consider what further measures ought to be adopted for the vindication of the characters of members of that House; and there, for the present, the subject dropped.

The House adjourned until the 30th of June.

THE RIGHT HON. T. M. GIBSON AT ASHTON.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Gibson addressed a very crowded meeting of his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, in the Town Hall. Mr. Alderman W. Heginbottom presided.

Mr. GIBSON, who was enthusiastically received, commenced by shortly tracing the course of events which had led to the formation of the present Ministry. Lord Derby had chosen to make a *sine quid nos* of the whole bill introduced by his Government as a Reform measure, instead of abandoning any objectionable features, and, having appealed to the constituents, their verdict was against him. Lord Derby having resigned, then arose the question how was a Government to be formed out of the Liberal party.

It was quite clear that, Lord Derby having lost the confidence of the House of Commons after a general election, it became absolutely necessary that a new Administration should be formed. Was it to be composed of the friends of Lord Palmerston alone, or of the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel, or of members of the independent Liberal party purely and simply? Or was it to be composed of men selected from these various sections,

with the endeavour that by co-operation they might carry on affairs in such a way as might meet with the approval and the confidence of the great body of the Liberal party? It was decided, under the circumstances, that the only chance of forming a Liberal Administration was to form it of men from various sections of the great Liberal party, and thus to endeavour to represent the views of the different sections. That course (continued Mr. Gibson) has been taken. My hon. friend, Mr. Cobden, not now in England, has had reserved for him a seat in the Cabinet. (Cheers.) I say that it is a compliment, a just one, to Mr. Cobden—a recognition of his claims upon the public for the great services he has rendered—(cheers)—that in his absence, without any self-seeking on his part, and asked, as it were, almost from private life—I say it is a remarkable fact that this man should have been taken, without any solicitation of his own, to be placed in the highest council of this country if he pleases to accept the proposal. (Cheers.) I say it is a fair recognition, so far as Mr. Cobden is concerned, of his own claims and the claims of his party. I will make free to say that I wish it had so happened that Mr. Cobden could have been accompanied by Mr. Bright into the Cabinet—(cheers)—that we might all three have been there—(cheers)—to work to carry out those principles which we have consistently professed. (Cheers.) But there are those who say that none of us should have joined the Government—and especially this Government. My answer to those gentlemen is that it is of no use to complain about Governments being exclusive and being aristocratic if, when they open the door, you won't enter. (Cheers.) Having been invited to be a member of this Administration, acting for myself, and with the full belief that I shall meet the approval of my constituents, I have accepted the invitation. Having worked for the Liberal cause out of the Government, I am now prepared to try my hand in the Government. (Prolonged cheering.)

There was one subject which was uppermost in men's mind, and that was the danger of England's becoming entangled in the disputes, and, perhaps—“though God forbid—engaged in the war now prevailing on the Continent.

I believe it to be the policy of this Government to preserve peace, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. I am one of those who desire especially to cultivate friendly relations with all foreign Powers, maintaining at the same time our own independence and dignity; but above all am I desirous that it should be no fault of ours that there is not a cordial and friendly understanding with our nearest neighbour, France. Now, there are men who fancy that it is necessary to, as it were, foment national hatreds and to encourage the idea that we have some natural enemies in the world. I hold no such doctrine. There are those who think that by keeping us always in fighting condition, and in a state of hatred of foreigners, we are cherishing in this country a national and patriotic spirit. I denounce altogether to that doctrine. I hold to the maxim that the true policy of England is one of justice and fair dealing with all countries, and that the same rules of justice and of right should apply to our conduct as a nation that apply to the conduct of an individual among his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) I am not, as I have been charged, a friend of peace in the sense that I would not vindicate to the utmost of my power and means the rights and independence of our own country; but I am against a system of continually giving rise to alarm, and making a display of suspicion, and imputing intentions to others of the existence of which we have no proof, and pursuing a course of unjust allegation respecting foreign Powers which must make it extremely difficult for any country to maintain friendly relations with France or with any other State. Let us pursue a dignified, a just, and an impartial course in the present European complication, so far as we may be called upon to have any opinion on the questions at issue; but let us not in this country sanction the idea that there cannot be a war in Europe without John Bull's fingers itching—as it is said—to be mixed up with it. Let us not justify the character the Americans sometimes give to us, that John Bull is always looking about the world to see where a quarrel is going on, that he may begin, first to advise, and afterwards to become one of the principals in the transaction. (Hear, hear.) It has been said that bloodshed is the staple of history; and undoubtedly, as we read history, we cannot but be struck with the truth of that remark. It is most unfortunate that the progress which I believe would have been made by this time in fiscal reforms and in the improvement, both morally and materially, of the condition of the people, was interrupted first by the Russian war, and now continues to be interrupted by the alarms that prevail in reference to the war in Italy. We in this country are, at least, not responsible for the present war, and let us earnestly pray and impress on those in power—for it is the voice of public opinion, after all, that must govern this country—let us impress on those in power, in a way that cannot be mistaken, that this time at least England will endeavour to be neutral, and waste neither blood nor treasure in settling the disputes of continental nations. I cannot impress on your minds too strongly that the action of all governments must be controlled for evil or for good by the voice of public opinion. I therefore hope that we may see in this country greater attention paid than has hitherto been paid to affairs of this magnitude, for there is no question on earth that so deeply affects the industrial classes—I may say all classes—both morally and materially, as the question of peace or war. It is a question far above all questions of internal reform, for when a war takes place away go all notions of social improvement, all moral considerations in reference to the condition of the working classes—nothing but the military spirit running through the length and breadth of the land—nothing but what I say is most adverse to the prosperity of this district especially, situated as it is in the great centre of our staple manufacture.

After some further observations, Mr. Gibson said:—

Now with regard to Reform, I dare say you will be wanting to know what our Reform Bill is to be. (Laughter and cheers.) As an individual I know what my own opinions are; what the country would agree to have carried, I sometimes am at a loss to conjecture, because I do find that there has not been that response at this moment to some measures, which I should like to see adopted; but this I do say, that this Government, when they have had the opportunity of considering the question of Reform, will agree upon a measure which

will be sound as far as it goes, which will have nothing retrograde in its character, and which, if it do not accomplish all that ardent Reformers may desire, will do what it does thoroughly, and will give increased power to the people. It is impossible for me to say now what the gentlemen who form the present Government will agree to, or what they may in their councils decide, at the time when a Reform Bill is to be introduced, to be the best measure to be submitted to Parliament. That must be left to future deliberation; and I am quite sure of their earnest desire not to fail, as Lord Derby failed, by producing a bad measure; for on every ground, whether on Conservative grounds or on Liberal grounds, to use the words of my hon. friend Mr. Bright, there is nothing absolutely so revolutionary as a “bad measure” of reform. (Cheers.) Put it off, says Mr. Bright, rather than introduce a bad measure, and so say I; but don't believe that that is the course which will be taken. I believe that the Government will introduce a good measure of Reform in due course, and I hope that they will, when they have introduced that measure, receive the support of the country in that measure, for unless they are strongly backed they can do but little. What is the voice of a Minister, what is the voice of a member of Parliament within the walls of St. Stephen's, unless it be known that he is backed outside those walls by the great power of public opinion? (Cheers.) The House of Lords may well disregard and always will disregard measures of Reform, if they do not appear to be called for by the voice of public opinion. You must not expect the Government to be in advance of the people. You have a right to demand that they shall carry out that policy which public opinion requires, but you will never see an administration in England that is prepared to do more, because if they attempt to do what public opinion will not sanction or support, failure is inevitable, and they will very likely damage the measures they intended to promote, more by premature legislation than by waiting until public opinion is duly formed. No measure worth anything can be passed by the Government through the Legislature of this country, unless the people back it, give hearty and cordial support to the Ministry that introduce it, and are prepared to make some sacrifices in order to carry it into law. In conclusion it was his firm belief that if he did his duty, connected as he had been for years past with these manufacturing districts, and having acquired some knowledge of their interests, it might be far more advantageous to those great interests that the member of a borough like Ashton should also be connected with the administration of the country. He might not have it in his power that that capacity freely and openly to advocate as a pioneer of progress every measure that made its appearance in the House, but he might do something equally useful, and perhaps more adapted to the actual wants of the hour, in endeavouring to promote the particular wishes of those interests with which he was connected, and which a place in the Government must give a man actual opportunities of doing. (Cheers.)

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Gibson, which was given with loud cheering.

Foreign and Colonial.

TURKEY.

Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has been summoned to send his contingent to Roumelia, but replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte compromises Egypt, and that he will, therefore, send no succours, but will put his army on a war-footing.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and his Grand Duchess have been enjoying the hospitality of the Sultan. His Majesty gave a grand dinner in their honour at the Imperial Theatre of Dolma-Baktsché, at which the diplomatic corps were present, with the exception of the Austrian Internuncio. On the same day her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess was entertained at a Turkish dinner by the sultanas. On a subsequent day their Highnesses were invited to lunch with his Majesty at the Sweet Waters of Asia, and in the evening to a representation at the Imperial Theatre of Dolma-Baktsché. Their Highnesses occupied the imperial loge in company with the Sultan, who also before and between the performances walked with the Grand Duchess on his arm through the different saloons of the theatre. On this a correspondent says:—

On Monday, the Chief of Islam sat down to table with a Christian, and, horror of horrors! with a lady. There is a certain small party of the more rigid Mussulmans which affects to be offended at, but by far the greater number of the upper classes are pleased with, this proceeding.

Their Imperial Highnesses left on the 14th inst. for Nicolaiev in the steam-packet Vladimir.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROUM.

A letter from Constantinople of the 15th inst. says: “Erzeroum was well-nigh destroyed by an earthquake on the 2nd inst. At half-past ten o'clock a.m., apparently without any warning, and while people were engaged in their ordinary pursuits, a shock was felt which, in the space of fifteen seconds, destroyed almost every building of importance in the town; mosques, churches, barracks, prisons, khans, and bazaars are either heaps of ruins or in such a state as to make it dangerous to approach them. After the first great commotion, nothing of a serious nature had occurred up to three o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, when the courier left; but there had been a continuation of those vibrations which every one who has lived in countries subject to volcanic action must have experienced in a greater or less degree. Every living creature had left the town, all the inhabitants who escaped being encamped on the plain of Cavate. The loss of human life is variously estimated, the most extravagant statements prevailing; but I fear there is good reason to believe that 600 or 700 people have perished. The English, French, and Austrian Consulates have been either destroyed or rendered unfit for further occupation.”

GREECE.

According to advices from Athens, a change has taken place in the Ministry. It is stated that M. Conduriotis has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

AMERICA.

The Italians in New York were raising a fund for the benefit of the families of those who might fall in the fighting for the independence of Italy.

It was reported at Washington that the mission to France had been tendered to Mr. Slidell.

The news from Mexico is important; Miramon and the clergy had fallen out; the Church tried Miramon for suppressing a manifesto in favour of Zuloaga, who was said to be imprisoned; and Miramon in turn imprisoned the priests. The town of Morelia had been ravaged, and the women stripped naked and whipped, to make them discover some treasure supposed to be hidden.

A bloody battle had ended the revolution in Chili. Vidauri triumphed, taking 600 prisoners and all the enemy's guns. Over 2,000 men were slain. The Government soldiers had taken possession of Caldera. The revolutionary party had also been beaten in the south.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Major-General Robert H. Wynyard, C.B., Commander of the Forces, took the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st of May. He will proceed to the frontier. It is rumoured that the Governor will visit England.

The Fingoes, who in 1835 were released from the yoke of the Caffres, have become so numerous as to require more land, and many whose time has expired have joined those Kaffirs who recently sought bread in the colony, in their return to Krel's country, between Kei and the Buahee, where they are becoming paramount. An offer has been made to join Moshesh in a combined attack on the colony, but that chief has refused.

The Portuguese Government have determined on establishing a military colony near Tete, on the Zambezi.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen. He was accompanied by the Count of Flanders. In the evening her Majesty gave a grand concert.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday, at which several gentlemen kissed hands on their appointment in her Majesty's household. The Right Rev. Dr. Campbell had an audience of the Queen, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Bangor. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening, at which the King of the Belgians was present.

The Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace on Saturday afternoon. Four hundred and seventy gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen. Before the levee her Majesty received in the Royal Closet a deputation from Canada, with the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Commons of Canada, at its head. The deputation presented an address to her Majesty that she may be graciously pleased to visit Canada on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria-bridge in 1860.

The Osborne, having his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, arrived at Spithead on Saturday. The Prince landed at Clarence-yard, Gosport, and proceeded by train to London, arriving at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

The Duchess of Kent, who was not so well in the early part of the week, is now, it is gratifying to state, much better. Her Royal Highness is suffering from internal cancer.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston had a dinner-party on Saturday evening at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. Lady Palmerston at a later period of the evening had a “reception,” which was numerously attended.

The Court will leave Buckingham Palace on the 4th proximo, to take up the customary summer residence at Osborne.

Lord Campbell was on Friday morning sworn in as Lord Chancellor, as were also Sir A. Cockburn as Lord Chief Justice of England, and Sir Wm. Erie as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

It is said that Sir Alexander Cockburn, the new Lord Chief Justice of England, has again declined a peerage.

Lord Byron has been re-appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

The Right Honourable Vernon Smith, on being called to the Upper House, receives the title of Lord Lyveden, after the name of an ancient manor on his estate in Northamptonshire.

There appears to be no doubt that the Government proposition to elect Mr. Massey as Chairman of Ways and Means, in the place of Mr. Fitzroy, will not be assented to without opposition.

Mr. Ayrton, the member for the Tower Hamlets, will, at a very early period of the session, bring forward a resolution on the subject of the paper-duty.

The University of Oxford will confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Sir J. Lawrence, at the approaching commemoration.

The title taken by Sir Benjamin Hall is that of “Llanover,” which is the name of his principal residence in the county of Monmouth, and of the parish and manor in which the demesne is situated.

The report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honoured by a visit from royalty. Saunders

says that orders have been issued to have 10,000 troops encamped on the Curragh for review order, on her Majesty's expected visit to this country in the course of August next.

Law and Police.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL IN THE LAW COURTS.—The appeal case of "Perry v. Shipway," has been decided by the Lords Justices. The defendant, Charles Shipway, had been invited to preach for twelve months on probation to the Particular Baptist Church at Sible Hedingham, Essex; but, in consequence of his proceedings not being satisfactory or creditable, a majority at a church-meeting required him to cease from officiating, and the trustees, as the legal owners, charged with carrying out the trusts for the church, closed the chapel for some time, and then re-opened it. The defendant, with some confederates, then entered after service, kept possession all night, and, finally, put on a fresh lock. The trustees sought the protection of the law against these violent and scandalous proceedings, and the Vice-Chancellor confirmed the trustees in their rights, and ordered Mr. Shipway and his abettors to pay the costs. The defendant now relied on a point which was not clearly stated in the reports of the former trial. He stated that a subsequent church-meeting to that mentioned above had been held (in fact, it was held while the case was before the Vice-Chancellor), and that a majority of the male members, acting according to the trust deed, had re-elected him. The Lords Justices, however, were of opinion that this election, under the circumstances, was null and void, and that Mr. Shipway was not legally the pastor, and they therefore confirmed the Vice-Chancellor's decision.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REFERENCE TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the extraordinary case of "Ruck v. Stilwell" was brought to a conclusion. Mr. Ruck brought the action against Dr. Stilwell for illegal detention in a lunatic asylum. The case was made to hinge on the question whether Dr. Connolly, who had given a certificate of lunacy, and was the medical attendant of the asylum, was also a part-proprietor. The jury did not appear to be able to solve the question, for they say in their verdict—"If receiving certain payments as commission for certain patients was sufficient to constitute a part-proprietor, then Dr. Connolly was a part-proprietor." The jury, however, awarded the plaintiff damages, 500*l.*

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on Friday, another dividend of 1*l.* was declared, and it is expected that a final dividend of 6*d.* in the pound will be paid in November or December next, making in all 1*l.* 6*d.* in the pound.

FLYING STEAMERS ON SUNDAYS.—A law suit for some years pending in the Court of Session in reference to the use of the piers at Gareloch by passengers landing from steamers plying on the Clyde on Sundays has just been brought to a termination. When the Sunday steamer was first started on the Clyde, in 1853, Sir James Colquhoun, proprietor of the piers of Garelochhead, Row, and Rowmore, took forcible measures to prevent the landing of the passengers there, and for several Sundays the piers were the scene of unseemly contests between the passengers attempting to land and the servants of the proprietor resisting the attempt. Legal measures were then taken on the one side to interdict, and on the other to claim, the use of the pier by the public on Sundays. The court in the first instance refused to interdict the public use of the pier on Sundays until the proprietor had established his rights in a possessory action to exclude the public. In the action as ultimately brought it was admitted by the defendants, Paton and others, owners of the steamer Emperor, that the three piers in question had all been built by Sir James Colquhoun at his own expense, and the question at issue was whether the piers being used by the public on the six days of the week the public were entitled also to use them on the seventh. The court held that in the circumstances in which these piers had been erected the proprietor was entitled, in virtue of possession and of usage previous to 1853, to restrict the public use of the piers in the way he sought to do, and that the proprietor did not necessarily sacrifice his private rights by giving the public access to the piers, there being no grant of free-port in the case. The court, therefore, interdicted the defenders from landing passengers at the piers in question in vessels leaving and returning to Glasgow on Sundays.

Miscellaneous News.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.—Having traversed during the past week many of the western and midland counties, we are able to say that the country generally has rarely at this season exhibited a finer promise.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

LADIES' WEST INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A very interesting meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening on the invitation of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., and Mrs. Buxton, at their residence, Grosvenor-crescent. A large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion. Prayer was offered by the Rev. P. Latrobe, of the Moravian Church, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. Buxton; the Rev. Dr. Caulfield, Archdeacon of the Bahamas; Rev. Robert Swann, Incumbent of St. Agnes, Bahamas; Rev. William Knight, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; Rev. J. C. Taylor (negro clergyman), from the Niger; Rev. E. H. Beckles, Rector of St. Peter's, St. Kitts;

and Rev. Charles Ellis, Missionary of the United Brethren, Tobago. It appeared from the statements made by the speakers that the society is auxiliary to the support of seventy-seven schools in the West Indies, affording education to between 6,000 and 7,000 negro children. Many of these schools give industrial training to girls. The cause of the society was warmly advocated by the above-named gentlemen.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION AT READING BY FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning, the entire of this station was destroyed by a fire, which broke out in the lamp-room. By four o'clock, the station was one mass of flames, and pieces of burning wood flying about, set fire to the thatch of a stable in a yard, about twenty feet below the level of the railway. There were fifteen horses belonging to the company in this stable, which, with some difficulty, were all got out; but the escape was a very narrow one. The animals galloped in a fright into the yard, and thence into the town, but they were soon secured. By five o'clock the roof of the station fell in, followed by a stack of chimneys. In less than half-an-hour afterwards the station was one mass of ruins. The telegraphic communication was stopped by the destruction of the instruments and severing of the wires. That the fire originated from lightning there is not the least doubt, as only ten minutes before the flames were discovered the watchman saw the lamp-room safe, and the lightning from three o'clock to half-past was intensely vivid, and was observed to strike the building. The total loss of property is very considerable, as, in addition to the station being burnt down, a large quantity of luggage belonging to passengers has been destroyed.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—The *Birmingham Daily Post*, the organ of Mr. Bright's party at Birmingham, says that Lord Palmerston did not ask that gentleman to join his government, simply because he had repeatedly declared that he was not desirous of place, and would not be disposed to accept a post if offered. The London correspondent of the *Edinburgh News* says:—"The best-informed parties about the clubs believe that explanations were 'offered' as stated in the *Daily News*, and that the circumstances are these. Some days before any list of the new Government appeared, Mr. Bright, it is said, for the first time in his life, received a letter from Lord Palmerston, expressing his regret that he could not make him an offer of a seat in the Cabinet, and concluding by begging that Mr. Bright would call on him at an hour in the note. It is said that, from accidental circumstances, Mr. Bright did not get Lord Palmerston's letter till after the hour named, and immediately wrote him explaining the circumstance, and saying that, as he had arranged to leave town for Lancashire on the following day, he would not have an opportunity of calling on his lordship. Mr. Bright did accordingly leave town, and it is believed he never, in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, indicated to Lord Palmerston, or any one else, a desire to enter the Government, and that no explanation has ever been received by him from Lord Palmerston of his reason for writing the letter, or the object for which he was desirous of meeting Mr. Bright."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday morning a very severe thunder-storm burst over London and the suburban districts, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain that did great damage to outstanding crops. A young man named Henry Oulton, a groom, took refuge from the storm under a gigantic poplar tree, one of the largest on Clapham-common, and within 200 yards of his master's house. Shortly after he was found lying on his back with his feet towards the trunk of the tree. His face was perfectly black, and the grass around him for some distance was burnt and blackened, as though by fire. The crown of his hat was torn away, the electric fluid having evidently struck him on the head, and passed down the front of his body, and out at the toe of one of his boots, the sole being ripped from the upper leather. In the same neighbourhood, which appears to have suffered greatly, a police constable who was on duty was rendered blind, and nearly insensible for upwards of a quarter of an hour, by, it is supposed, the same flash which killed the unfortunate man Oulton. A youth named Field was going along the Kennington-road, towards the gate, when he was struck by the lightning and fell heavily to the ground, and on being raised was perfectly insensible, as if suffering from asphyxia. On being brought to, he stated that he felt as if his head was suddenly encircled by fire. Another accident occurred to a man in Westminster-road, who was on horseback. The animal, infuriated by the vivid flashes of lightning, threw his rider, who received a concussion of the brain. Three young men were passing along the Old Kent-road, when the lightning struck two of them, named Edward Perry and James Summers. They fell to the ground, and were conveyed to their homes in an insensible condition. Several other accidents of a similar nature also occurred.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.—Lord Mayor Wire entertained a large party of bishops and clergymen at the Mansion House on Tuesday to commemorate the founding of the Association for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Lord John Russell and a goodly number of laymen were also present. In the course of the after-dinner-speaking, which chiefly turned on religious topics, the Lord Mayor introduced the question of the means of spreading the Gospel in India. The free use of the Bible, that common inheritance of all, should be allowed both to those who were willing to teach and those who

were willing to listen. The Archbishop of Canterbury entirely agreed with the sentiment expressed by the Lord Mayor, and earnestly trusted, now that tranquillity again prevailed in that country, that no opportunity would be lost in offering to its benighted inhabitants those spiritual advantages which constituted the most precious boon that could be conferred on any people. The Bishop of London reminded his distinguished audience that near, as well as distant lands afford a field for exertion.

From the convulsions now taking place among the nations of the continent, opportunities would, he believed, be afforded to her for sending the Gospel, not to heathen lands like India alone, but also to countries much less distant, whose people had, unfortunately, for many ages past been debarred from the use of the Holy Scriptures.

Lord John Russell spoke of the benefits to Europe of British neutrality, of the fatigues of House of Commons life, and of the Bible in India.

With respect to instruction in the Scriptures in the schools of India, the question was too serious to be introduced before a company like the present. That topic, however, is one on which the wishes of all men must be the same. Although the mode of proceeding to be adopted requires the greatest caution and the greatest toleration of the opinions of our fellow-subjects in India, still, with regard to the object itself, no person in that room agreed more perfectly than he did with the sentiments of the Lord Mayor.

FAREWELL OF SIR B. HALL, M.P., TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—There was a large attendance of members of the board and ratepayers at the Marylebone vestry on Saturday, to hear the farewell address of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., prior to his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Churchwarden Poland presided. The rector, the Rev. J. B. Eyre, after commenting upon the Parliamentary career of Sir B. Hall, whom, he observed, he felt assured had won the esteem of all men, including his most determined political opponents, for his unflinching support of local self-government, and his untiring zeal in the cause of the borough. The rev. gentleman moved the following resolution for presentation to the right hon. baronet:—

"That the congratulations of this vestry be offered to the Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart., on his elevation to the House of Lords, and at the same time he be assured of the sense which this vestry entertains of the great ability and zeal with which he has devoted himself to all matters affecting the interests of the parish, and of the readiness of access and courteous attention which he has shown to all persons connected with it during the twenty-two years he has represented the borough of Marylebone in the Commons House of Parliament."

Mr. D'Iffanger, jun., seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously, amidst loud cheers, it being agreed at the same time to present the same on vellum, with the corporate seal of the vestry attached. Sir B. Hall said that he felt most deeply grateful for the resolution they had passed. It was only due to them to state the real circumstances under which he left them. It was well known that on the formation of the present Government, undertaken by Lord Palmerston, there were many claims to satisfy, and it was only just to the noble lord to state that on that occasion he sent for him (Sir B. Hall) first of all. (Hear.) His claims as a public man were at once taken into consideration, and it was proposed to place him at the head of the Office of Works, which he had previously filled, his lordship expressing a regret that he could not give him a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston then said if he could not return to office without having a seat in the Cabinet, he thought there ought to be some public acknowledgment of his (Sir B. Hall's) services, and, therefore, he recommended to the Queen that which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer on him. ("Hear," and cheers.) Those were the circumstances that led to his withdrawal from the borough, and the noble lord intimated to him that the time might come when his services might be required if at that period he was disposed to give them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Edwin James, M.P., also addressed the meeting, and after referring to the loss which he should sustain as their representative by the retirement of his colleague, expressed his hope that the hon. baronet would never, when in the Upper House, forget the true interests of the people.

Literature.

Love-Letters of Eminent Persons. Edited by CHARLES MARTEL. London: William Lay.

LOVE-LETTERS are, of course, very interesting, especially to those who write and receive them. But we greatly doubt whether, in more than a few rare instances, they are, as the editor of this volume says, a means of better insight into character than letters of friendship or duty supply. When love thoroughly possesses a nature gifted with intellect and imagination, very likely the letters inspired by that love will disclose the richness of the nature cherishing it. But we fancy that, in general, love-letters will be found to be the most awkwardly constrained of their writers' epistles;—written, in fact, under conditions that occasion a distorted reflection of the images of the writers; and often even in the case of very "eminent persons," as common-place for all but the object of the love, as towards that object they are sincere and ardent. When, however, persons who are of any other interest to us, for their character or for their performances, come before us as lovers, we like to know "how they made love;" and that more for the sake of

the persons, than for the mere love-making. A few of the letters in this little book have the particular attractiveness we refer to—such as those of Nelson and Napoleon, of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Burns; but the rest require a special mood for their enjoyment,—when the language of love can wake echoes in the heart, or when we would study the various phases of the passion, or when (as "Charles Martel" suggests may be the use of his present collection), purposing to make love ourselves, and feeling awkward about it, we would "take a leaf out of the books" of those who have already made it.

Among letters breathing impassioned love, there are, perhaps, none more interesting than those of the Portuguese lady, Marianna Alcaforada, to Captain Noel Chamilly. They are wonderful for their portraiture of all the aspects of a consuming passion; and sometimes one might even weep at the tenderness, the misery, and the self-abandonment they reveal. But they are very unhealthy—just the reading which debauches the affections, and enfeebles the moral principles of a young, pure soul. We believe some suspicion attaches to their integrity; but, such is their deep truth to the violent passion of a woman whose whole being is love, that they are likely always to be known in the languages of many countries. To the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to her intended husband, the praise is justly given by the editor, of "practical good sense, candour, honesty, and truth, combined with a noble self-sacrifice for the object of her love." The epistles attributed, with great uncertainty—we might almost say, with no uncertainty, for they are little likely to be hers—to Ninon de L'Enclos, are not love-letters at all; but clever, though not wholly unexceptionable, letters on the art of making love. Those of Sterne are exquisite pieces of Shandyism. The correspondence of Bettine with Goethe does not properly belong to such a collection as this; and is probably but a romance grafted on a few facts; as a critic—we think, Mr. Lewes—has said, and the present compiler seems disposed to admit. Other parts of the volume are open to similar remark; and, on the whole, it does not fairly bear out its title; and its interest is chiefly that of love and passion, and not such as specially attaches itself to the "eminent persons" whose letters, genuine or imputed, are here brought together.

In none of these letters, except in those of Lady Mary Pierrepont to Mr. Wortley Montagu, before referred to, and those of Margaret Möller to the poet Klopstock, do we find the true, noble, and holy passion, to which pre-eminently, if not alone, the great name of *love* is due. The editor speaks of "the true passion" as "exalting all human faculties to a state of delirium;—all soul, all heart, all thought, all feeling." We cannot accept the description. This delirious desire is less than love; though something more than the gallantry, or the sensual passion, which are said by this writer to be the other chief phases of love, and which are the phases chiefly displayed in this volume. The pseudo Ninon de L'Enclos must, we should think, be the Aspasia of Mr. Martel's school of love;—and she, with flippant cleverness, and not without a measure of truth, but with essentially unmoral feeling, thus gives her opinion about the matter:—

"Love, then, is a passion, or emotion of the soul, neither good nor evil in its own nature; it rests entirely upon the experience of its votaries, who, according as they have been differently affected, resolve it some into an evil, and others into a good. All that I need say in its favour is, that it is attended with one circumstance, which all the evils imputed to it are unable to counterpoise. It relieves our supineness, it excites us, and is, so far, of immediate advantage. I believe I told you before that our hearts are formed for emotion: and whatever rouses or actuates them, may be said to answer the design of nature. Oh! what is life, without the relief of love? A tedious malady. It is not existence—vegetation only.—Love is to our minds what winds are to the sea. They often raise storms there, indeed, and sometimes occasion shipwrecks, but then it is they which render it navigable; and the very agitation they produce is necessary to preserve its virtues; and if they render the voyage dangerous, it is the pilot's business to provide against the hazard.—I return to my subject; and though your delicacy may be offended at my frankness, I shall add, that, besides the necessity we labour under of something to keep us awake, we have within us a physical necessity for love. . . . I do not inquire whether it is right or wrong to admit the passion of love; we might as well enter into a disquisition about thirst, and caution all the world against drinking, because some people are apt to get drunk. Since, then, it is not a matter within your own election, whether you shall have an appetite conformable to your physical nature or no, away with romantic notions and never perplex yourself with computations upon the greater or less advantages of loving. Make use of this passion in the manner I have recommended to you. Let it be your amusement, but never your occupation."

Contrast with this doctrine of love, the purity and depth of the affection breathed in the following fragment of a letter addressed by "Meta" to Klopstock.

"Oh, how poor is all without thee, and with thee how sweetly is the absence of every other pleasure supplied. Fain would I persuade myself it must cost me some effort to renounce all to follow thee, for methinks I should be proud to make some little sacrifice for thy

dear sake; but in truth I can claim no such honours. The amusements I shall relinquish are not only indifferent to me, but irksome in the extreme. Here, in thy absence, with a thousand changes of pursuit, a single day drags so heavily that I could almost fancy it a livelong year; whilst with thee, without ever crossing the threshold, or casting a single glance towards the world beyond it, the moments pass so sweetly that the day scarcely seems to have been a single hour. Oh return, my Klopstock, return, that is all I can say. What will be our privilege when the lapse of time shall have cemented our sacred union, and we shall have passed years together without having experienced lassitude and languor for a single day! It is true our pleasures must lie in a small compass, for we must find them in each other; but yet there shall be a something better than ourselves, an affection dearer than friendship, an influence the world cannot give, to inspirit, to animate us, and supply a constant source of interest and delight. Am I not right, Klopstock?

"See how I prattle, and with as much assurance as if I was leaning on your shoulder, and every other moment stealing from your eyes an approving glance. But in your last you have so sweetly encouraged me to prattle, that I am now bold enough to say anything, so implicitly can I rely on your constancy and love. I would fain know whether my affection is capable of being increased. I should wish to think so, but then I must also think that I am capable of loving more one moment than another, and this I feel loth to believe. I love your parents and sisters so dearly that I almost suspect I prefer them to my own. It touched my heart that your father so kindly inquired whether religion constituted my supreme delight. I thank God you could answer the question with a safe conscience. Will you not indeed soon return? I grieve to draw you from your own family, but yet I should grieve still more if you were drawn by them from me.

"META MÖLLER."

With this charming piece of simplicity and tenderness and good sense, we close these "love-letters"; but unable to speak very highly of the scope or quality of the volume.

The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser. Vols. I. to III. (Nichol's British Poets.) Edinburgh: James Nichol.

THE edition of Spenser before us has stronger claims on attention than any of the reprints of our poets brought out under Mr. Gilfillan's superintendence. Its great feature is, the *modernizing* of Spenser's spelling. It will be fairest to let the editor describe what has been done in the preparation of the text.

"It is not easy to explain why in the case of Shakespeare, Wyatt, Surrey, and other poets of the same age as Spenser, the text should have been purged of the antiquated spelling of all our common words, and the modern spelling substituted, while, in the case of Spenser, every edition which has been hitherto published, preserves the peculiarities of an ancient period. To this fact we are inclined to attribute the limited number of the readers and admirers of Spenser. Among the learned, to whom the presentation of an antique page forms no barrier, but acts often as a zest, there are few poems in our language more admired than 'The Faerie Queene'; but to the general reader, the old spelling is felt to be so repulsive as to make the work appear a sealed book. The use of redundant vowels, as in *meet*, *beene*, *auncient*, *dide*, *owen*, for *meet*, *been*, *ancient*, *did*, *own*; the use of *i* for *j*, as *ioy*, *ior*, for *joy*, *jar*; of *y* for *i*, as in *yron*, *ysyle*, &c.; of contractions such as *hart*, *els*, for *heart*, *else*; and many others which occur in the work, have had the effect of repelling many moderns, while it cannot be contended that the merit of the poem depends on these peculiarities."

A modern spelling is, therefore, adopted in this edition; and we entirely approve the alteration. It is true that this is now done for the first time in a *complete edition* of Spenser; but it would have been right to say, that this is just precisely the service done by Mr. Craik—who is, however, referred to as a commentator—for all the chief passages of the poet, in the three incomparably excellent little volumes on "Spenser and his Poetry," contributed by him to Knight's *Shilling Series*. "Honour to whom honour":—to Mr. Craik first; and then, let the editor of these volumes, and his coadjutors, if any, have the honour of the complete performance of the task in which Mr. Craik admirably led the way. We must quote the editor again:—"But it is of importance to state, that beyond this change [of modernising the spelling of common words] no other has been made in the text; no obsolete words have been displaced by their modern synonyms—they are all retained, and are explained in the margin, so that their meaning can be ascertained without interrupting the reader's progress. It will be observed, that to suit the measure and also to suit the rhythm, the author often arbitrarily changes the spelling. In all such cases no alteration has been made. We have only sought, in short, to clear away the rust which obscures the medal, but have regarded as sacred the medal itself, as it passed from the hands of the great artist."

The principles thus stated have been applied with carefulness and accuracy; and, having gone over several pages of each volume in comparison with an authoritative edition, we can fully and warmly commend what is here done, as suitably facilitating the reading of Spenser by persons to whom the poetry, and not the literary hue of the composition, is the attraction to his works. We have also tested the glossarial explanations; and find them accurate and generally sufficient, although occasionally susceptible—as even the best previous glossaries to Spenser are—of some slight amendment. It is an excellent plan to put these notes in the margin, so as to avoid a search through a crowd at the foot of the page, or, what is worse, a turning over to a glossary at the end of the volume.

Mr. Gilfillan's "Introduction" to the poem modestly pretends to no more than to supply "a few hints preparatory to an understanding of 'The Faerie Queen's': but it gives a brief sketch of the progress of the poem, points out its signification, and explains its recondite allusions. The second volume is introduced by a memoir, which, carefully excluding criticism, and confining itself to the poet's personal story, condenses into a few pages all—that all, sadly little—we know of Spenser's "obscure and chequered life." The third volume has an essay on his genius and works: and, while differing considerably from some special points of Mr. Gilfillan's estimate, we have scarcely read with so much pleasure any one of the critical essays which form a great feature of the series of poets to which these volumes belong. Altogether, this edition is well-fitted to be *the popular Spenser*.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Life of Thomas Arnold, D.D. By EMMA JANE WORBOISE. (Hamilton and Co.) There are undoubtedly many to whom can come neither time nor opportunity for the perusal of Canon Stanley's noble memoir of Arnold: this sketch may therefore help to make a glorious character and noble life more widely and intimately known. Mr. Stanley having consented to Miss Worboise's use of his materials, and several Ruebeans having, it appears, rendered her further assistance, the author of this little volume must be considered to have proceeded honourably and under great advantages to her work; and deserves cordial praise for a truly appreciative portraiture, in which, refraining from comment of her own, she has allowed the well-related facts of Arnold's life to speak for themselves.—*The Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.* By Rev. WILLIAM WILSON, Dundee. (Edinburgh, T. and T. Clark.) This is an exposition, practical rather than critical, of Matt. xvi. 13—28, xvii., xviii., Mark viii. 27—38, ix., Luke ix. 18—50. In a manner both original and happy, these passages are employed as a basis for the treatment of the following topics—The Kingdom Founded, the Cross and its Bearers, Glimpses of Glory, Christ the Light and Strength of the Church, Self-Discipline and the Aids to it, and Church Discipline and Government. Mr. Wilson has used the best helps in the form of commentaries, without scruple; but is not fettered by them. There is an amount of common-place in the work that contrasts strangely with its ingenious plan, and its frequently deep and suggestive exposition; and, though the author has an easy and eloquent style, he is not without the diffuseness and verbiage which, since Chalmers, have been really characteristic of even the best preaching north of the Tweed. The work, however, notwithstanding such slight drawbacks, is one that will give much scriptural truth, and may be of much religious profit, to Christian readers.—*Illustrations, Expository and Practical, of the Farewell Discourse of Jesus.* By the late Rev. J. B. PATTERSON, M.A. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) This is a second edition of a work published several years ago, and favourably received by the public; while it also obtained the special commendation of the late Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh. It is an excellent specimen of expository preaching,—diffuse, it must be allowed, but, otherwise, very meritorious. Sound judgment in interpretation, clearness in the unfolding of thought, and chaste and expressive style, indicate how much more these discourses might have become, had the thoughtful and pious author been spared to give them to the world himself.—*Barabbas the Scapegoat, and other Sermons and Dissertations.* By A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A. (Parker and Son.) Mr. Wratislaw's learning, candour, and sincerity of purpose, are eminent, and command our respect; but we agree with him neither in the characteristic theology of his work, as it appears in his treatment of such subjects as regeneration, sacrifice, and the eucharist, nor in some of his interpretations of Scripture, as in his remarks on Galatians iii. 24, and on 2 Tim. i. 13. In the Dissertation on "The Last Supper not a Passover," an ingenious suggestion is offered, by which much difficulty, and seeming contradiction between John and the synoptic Gospels, is avoided; and which, at present, commends itself to our judgment. In the Dissertation on Hebrews, Mr. Wratislaw has laid out his strength: and the view he proposes, and which he regards as a reduction of "the apparent confusion of the Epistle" to "logical system, precision, and order," rests chiefly on a new interpretation of the passages in chap. vi. 17, 18, and ix. 5—17—viz., that, as men, under the ancient theory of sacrifice, bound themselves to treaties and covenants by oaths and sacrifices, and constituted them unchangeable by a death of the covenant-maker in his representative victim; so God suffers a symbolical death in Christ, in respect of his covenant of salvation with mankind,—the death of Christ being thus not merely a sin-offering on the part of man, but also a federal sacrifice on the part of God, as a pledge and security that He, dying symbolically in His representative victim, will not alter the terms of salvation under the Gospel Covenant. We see much ground for objection to this view; and command it to scholars to consider whether it honestly unties or arbitrarily severs the knot of difficulty. Mr. Wratislaw's more practical discourses, addressed mostly to grammar-school boys, are thoughtful and wise, but occasionally vague.—*Southern Lights and Shadows:* by FRANK FOWLER. (Low and Co.) This is the most

vivid picture of social, literary, and political life in Australia at the present time, that we in England have ever received. A keen eye, a genial heart, a clear head, and a free though somewhat too dashing hand, are Mr. Fowler's characteristics as a pictorial writer: and we heartily recommend to our readers a little book from the racy pages of which we should cull many amusing and informing passages, if it were not purchaseable by them for a shilling.—*The Popular Preachers of the Ancient Church*: by Rev. W. WILSON, M.A. (London: James Hogg and Sons.) A well-written popular volume on the great preachers of the Patriotic period,—the fruit of much study and intellectual energy,—and containing biographical sketches and passages from the sermons of Cyprian, Ambrose, Augustine, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom. The book is fitted to the improvement of religious character, as well as to the communication of information; and deserves wide circulation in families and a place in congregational libraries.—*The Progress of the Telegraph*, by GEORGE WILSON, M.D. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) A most delicious little book,—in which, not the science, but the history—and not the history only, but the poetry—of the Electric Telegraph is to be found; so that, while a complete view of the progress of this greatest of human inventions is obtained, all its suggestions are brought out, with a rare thoughtfulness, a genial humour, and an exceeding beauty of utterance, which are Dr. George Wilson's distinction amongst scientific writers.

Gleanings.

Burke was so fond of arbitrary power, he could not sleep upon his pillow unless he thought the King had a right to take it from under him.—*Grattan*.

Lord Palmerston's Government is called in some quarters the "Mash-tub Ministry." The Press thinks the nick-name very "felicitous." Opinions will differ on that point.

The Vienna Press states that Prince de Metternich has left three volumes of memoirs, or rather notes, all relating to important political events, written by himself at the time of their occurrence.

On Tuesday, the 21st, which was the longest day, the sun rose at fifteen minutes past three a.m., and set at forty-seven minutes past eight, p.m. The length of the day was consequently seventeen hours thirty-two minutes, and that of the night six hours twenty-eight minutes.

JACOB BELL, with a princely generosity, and absence of parade which is more than princely, has left fourteen pictures to the country. The gift includes all the best works in his collection:—Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair;" Frith's "Derby Day;" Ward's "James II. listening to the News of William's Landing at Torbay;" works by Sir Edwin Landseer—"The Maid and Magpie," "Shoeing," "Dignity and Impudence," "Defeat of Comus," "The Sleeping Bloodhound," and "Alexander and Diogenes;" O'Neil's "Foundling;" two Landscapes by Lee and Cope; and Charles Landseer's "Sacking of a Jew's House." The fourteenth picture is not yet painted. It is a commission to Frank Stone. These works will form a most important and welcome addition to the collection of the English School.—*Athenaeum*.

HABITS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The elastic woven corset would answer well over the Cuirass. It saved me, I think, at Orthez, where I was hit on the hip. I was never struck but on that occasion, and there I was not wounded. I was on horseback again the same day. In Spain I shaved myself over-night, and usually slept five or six hours: sometimes, indeed, only three or four, and sometimes only two. In India I never undressed; it is not the custom there; and for many years in the Peninsula I undressed very seldom; *never for the first four years*.—*My Recollections*, by Samuel Rogers.

WELLINGTON AND BLUCHER AT WATERLOO.—When all was over, Blucher and I met at La Maison Rouge. It was midnight when he came; and riding up, he threw his arms round me, and kissed me on both cheeks as I sat in the saddle. I was then in pursuit; and, as his troops were fresh, I halted mine, and left the business to him. [In the day I was for some time encumbered with the *Corps Diplomatique*. They would not leave me, say what I would.] We supped afterwards together between night and morning, in a spacious tent erected in the valley for that purpose. Pozzo di Borgo was there among others; and, at my request, he sent off a messenger with the news to Ghent; where Louis the Eighteenth breakfasted every morning, in a bow-window to the street, and where every morning the citizens assembled under it to gaze on him. When the messenger, a Russian, entered the room with the news, the King embraced him; and all embraced him, and one another, all over the house. An emissary of Rothschild was in the street: and no sooner did he see these demonstrations than he took wing for London. Not a syllable escaped from his lips at Bruges, at Ostend, or at Margate; nor, till Rothschild had taken his measures on the Stock Exchange, was the intelligence communicated to Lord Liverpool.—*Ibid.*

"WHO WAS JUNIUS?" William Burke, the cousin and bosom-friend of Edmund, says Mr. Jelinger C. Symons, barrister, in a pamphlet lately published. Mr. Symons shows that time, place, and circumstance cohere in all points with the theory that William Burke was Junius, and with no rival theory that has yet been propounded. He examines all the coincidences that have been adduced by Lord Macaulay and others in proof that

the author was Sir Philip Francis; he demonstrates their inconclusiveness, and contrasts them with the vastly stronger array of facts on his own side of the question. Lord Macaulay lays much stress on the means of official information possessed by Francis in consequence of his being a clerk in a public office. His opportunities of this kind were not a tenth part of those which William Burke commanded, and of which he is known to have made incessant use to their fullest extent. "He perfectly realised the type of a busy restless man, moving about in each grade of society, and especially in political spheres, in restless quest of information and material for the use of his party, and especially for the ear of his cousin."

BIRTHS.

BATCHELOR.—June 16, at Nelson-terrace, Glasgow, the wife of the Rev. Henry Batchelor, of a son.

STONEMAN.—June 24, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of Mr. W. G. Stoneman, of a daughter.

PARRY.—June 27, at Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Parry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WATKINS—PROSSER.—June 12, at Berrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. George Watkins of Wellington, to Miss Mary Prosser, of the same place.

COMPTON—BARRELL.—June 16, at Berrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. William Compton, to Miss Elizabeth Barrell, both of Orton.

WOOD—ALLEN.—June 20, at Hanover-street Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. John Innocent, Mr. Gooder Wood, to Miss Mary Allen.

HARES—PEIRSON.—June 21, at the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, York, Mr. J. Hares, of Pottleton, near York, to Ann, daughter of Mr. T. Pearson, of Bilton-street, Manchester.

DUNKERLEY—SWANN.—June 21, at Woodhouse-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Stokoe, of Durham, the Rev. Wm. Dunkerley, of the Methodist New Connexion, to Miss Swann, of Leeds, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Swann, of Huddersfield.

NOEL—MOLYNEUX.—June 21, at St. James's Church, Paddington, A. Leland Noel, Esq., third son of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, to Ella, third daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux.

WOODCOCK—SWIFT.—June 21, at Wibsey Chapel, Low Moor, Leeds, by the Rev. R. W. Loosmore, Mr. Henry Woodcock, furnace manager, Low Moor, to Mary, daughter of Charles Swift, Esq., of Blackburn.

HALL—GIBSON.—June 21, at the Independent Chapel, Claypath, Durham, by the Rev. Samuel Goodall, Mr. James Hall, jun. to Ann Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Flintoff Gibson, late of Sherburn, near Durham.

HIRST—WATERHOUSE.—June 21, at Zion Chapel, Lindley, by the Rev. Joseph Hirst, of the Baptist Chapel, Blackley, father of the bridegroom, Mr. John Hirst, manufacturer, of Elland, to Miss Ann Waterhouse, of Lindley.

WILKINS—HORNE.—June 22, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Thomas Young, Mr. Henry Wilkins, of Westbury-on-Severn, to Lucilla, daughter of Mr. Thomas Horne.

BAILHACHE—HEATON.—June 24, at South Parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. C. Bailhache, Rev. Philip Bailhache, Baptist minister, Salisbury, to Rachel Aspin, eldest daughter of Mr. Heaton, publisher, Leeds.

CLARK—HATTON.—June 25, at Queen-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. Frederick J. Johnson, D.D., Mr. J. H. Clark, Under-Graduate of London University, and late Theological Student, to Hannah Letitia, third daughter of the late Joseph Hatton, Esq., Skiroon House, Halifax.

DEATHS.

PEARSE.—June 20, at Golburn, near Okehampton (the residence of her brother, J. M. Burd, Esq.), Sarah, the wife of John Pearce, Esq., of Hatherleigh.

EVANS.—June 20, at Cardigan, in the twenty-first year of his age, of consumption, Mr. G. D. Evans, draper.

DEWHURST.—June 23, at 15, Paternoster-row, Thomas Buckley Dewhurst, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

HOPKINS.—June 26, at the house of the Rev. H. Bromley, Peckham, at an advanced age, the Rev. James Harvey Hopkins, formerly for many years Pastor of the Independent Church, Newport, Essex.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The news of the victory of Solferino caused a rise on the Stock Exchange, the general impression being that it would hasten a pacific arrangement. On Monday, the funds were $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than on Saturday. To-day, owing to a decline on the Paris Bourse, the Funds are flatter, Consols being 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. The New Threes and Reduced are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem. India Loan Scrip, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Bonds, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock is quoted 219, 221.

The difference between the Bank of England minimum and the terms charged elsewhere for accommodation, which a fortnight ago represented $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., is now reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., owing to the increased demand for money on commercial and joint-stock account. The present rate for first-class bills is now 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the Stock Exchange there is very little call for loans, as speculation is dull, and the recent investments of the public have augmented the available supplies.

Foreign Securities are very quiet, and prices are maintained. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 74 76; ditto New Loan, 60 62. Russian 5 per Cents., 105; ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 95. Sardinian, 81.

An extremely limited business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and in some instances prices have slightly receded. London and South Western have declined to 90; Midland to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99; and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eastern Counties advanced to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56; Great Western to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, and South Wales to 60. The Foreign and Colonial Markets are very inactive. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares have declined to 7, and the New Shares to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Grand Trunk of Canada to 34

and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western of Canada to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and East Indian to 100.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May have been issued. The outbreak of war in Europe has given a check to the rising activity of the export trade. The total exports in April, 1859, were 1,879,297 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than in April, 1858. Those in May, 1859, present an increase of only 221,096 $\frac{1}{2}$, compared with May, 1858. For the five months, however, the difference in favour of the present year is still as much as 9,110,897 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 21 per cent. Compared with 1857, there is a decrease of 896,460 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the month, but an increase of 2,141,727 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the five months.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none"—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, having been restored to health from incipient consumption, with nervousness, and other serious internal disorders, by simple means, and knowing many other ladies restored by the same treatment from various diseases of the most alarming kind, who are also willing to bear testimony, induces her with pleasure to forward to the afflicted information of the treatment on receipt of two stamps and a stamped directed envelope, to pre-pay postage, addressed to Mrs. Morrison, 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Billious headaches and all afflictions of the system that result from depraved, or insufficient, or superabundant bile, are relieved with wonderful celerity, and most thoroughly, by these mild aperient pills. They are not, however, aperient only, but have a peculiar and specific influence upon the blood, which they at once purify and enrich. It is well known that the liver and stomach always sympathise with each other, and that the liver is never much disordered itself without causing some similar disturbance or impediment in the organs of digestion. These truly wonderful pills act powerfully and simultaneously on both the liver and the stomach, and thus the double cause of what is called bilious headache is subdued.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 22, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £31,898,305	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,459,900
	Gold Bullion 17,423,305
	Silver Bullion

£31,898,305

£31,898,305

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £11,281,376
Bank .. 3,171,066	Other Securities .. 18,376,275
Public Deposits 9,304,619	Notes .. 11,447,680
Other Deposits 14,019,013	Gold & Silver Coin 687,109
Seven Day and other Bills .. 744,742	

£41,792,440

£41,792,440

June 23, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 24, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

TREACHER, S., Fenchurch-street, licensed victualler, July 7, August 4.

ELLIOTT, J., Slough, clothier, July 6, August 3.

CLARKE, J., Ling's Lynn, victualler, July 8, August 8.

WOOD, G., Rayleigh, Essex, builder, July 13, August 16.

PETERS, E., Bilston, wine merchant, July 7 and 28.

HOLDEWORTH, J., Wolverhampton, timber merchant, July 8, and 29.

SMEDLEY, G., New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, glass dealer, July 12, August 2.

PYNE, H. J., Exmouth, coal-dealer, July 4 and 25.

ALLISON, J., Stockton-upon-Tees, corn merchant, July 4, August 10.

DAVIES, R., Mochdre, Llandrillo-yn-rhos, Denbighshire, inn-keeper, July 6 and 27.

PARRY, H., Newmarket, farmer, July 6 and 27.

Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

BARTRAM, B. R., Banbury, coal merchant, July 13, August 6.

PHILLIPS, W., Norwich, leather cutter, July 15, August 16.

BRADY, E. C., Ludford, Lincolnshire, grocer, July 13, August 10.

SWIFT, T., Sheffield, grocer, July 9, August 6.

ASTON, J., Birmingham, maltster, July 8 and 29.

CLUBLEY, F., Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, draper, July 13, August 10.

MARSH, B., and FRANKLIN, E. S., woollen merchants, Birmingham, July 8 and 29.

WOOLDRIDGE, J., Lincoln, fellmonger, July 6, August 3.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 27.

there was more demand for good fresh corn at 6d per quarter advance upon last Monday's prices. Linseed cakes steady and without change in value.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	44 to 46	Danzig	50 to 58
Ditto White	46	Konigsberg, Red	48 to 50
Lincs., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 to 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 to 52
Scots	42 to 46	Danish and Holstein	44 to 50
Rye	32 to 34	East Friesland	44 to 46
Barley, malting	34 to 36	Petersburg	40 to 46
Distilling	28 to 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 to 68	Polish Odessa	49 to 42
Beans, mazagan	39 to 46	Marianopoli	44 to 46
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	32 to 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 to 50
Pea, White	42 to 46	Barley, Pomeranian	30 to 32
Grey	38 to 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 to 40	Danish	26 to 28
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 to 26
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	22 to 24
Foreign	—	Odesaa	23 to 25
Oats (English new)	24 to 28	Beans	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 to 40
Sack of 280 lbs	44 to 46	Pigeon	40 to 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 to 38
Baltic	46 to 50	Peas, White	42 to 44
Black Sea	46 to 50	Dutch	20 to 27
Hempseed	42 to 44	Jahde	29 to 25
Canaryseed	66 to 68	Danish	18 to 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 to 23
112 lbs. English	—	Swedish	22 to 25
German	—	Petersburg	20 to 28
French	—	Flour, per bar. of 106 lbs.—	24 to 26
American	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Linseed Cakes, 12d 10s to 13d 0s	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 to 35
Rape Cakes, 5d 6s to 5d 10s per ton	—	—	—
Rapeseed, 3d 6s to 3d 10s per last	—	—	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 5d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 27.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,636 head. A fair average supply of foreign stock was on sale here to-day, and sales progressed heavily on lower terms. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts this morning were tolerably extensive as to number, and in fair average condition. Owing chiefly to the prevailing hot weather, all breeds of beasts met very dull sale, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d per lb. The extreme price for Scots being 4s 6d per lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,250 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 30 oxen. We were again very extensively supplied with nearly all breeds of sheep, and the mutton trade was in a most depressed state. Compared with this day se'nnight, prices gave way 2d to 4d per lb., and the top figure for Downs did not exceed 4s 10d per lb. Lambs were in good supply and heavy request, at 2d per lb less money. About 600 sheep and 500 lambs came to hand from Ireland. The show of calves was large, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at 2d per lb less money. In pigs, next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

Per lb. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2
Second quality	3 4 3 6
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 6
Second quality	3 8 4 0
Lambs	4s 6d to 5s 6d.
Suckling calves, 18s. to 21s.	Quarter-old-store pigs, 18s to 21s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 27.

Owing to the prevailing warm weather, the arrivals of Scotch and country-killed meat are very limited, and the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are small. The demand is far from active, as follows:—

Per lb. by the carcass.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 0	Small pork	3 8 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 5 4 0
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 2 4 6
Large pork	3 2 3 6	Veal	3 8 4 8
Lamb	4s 6d to 5s 6d.		

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 27.—For the time of year, a fair average supply of old potatoes is on sale in these markets. The demand is inactive, and prices may be quoted at from 6d. to 20s. per ton. New potatoes are coming more freely to hand, and sales progress steadily.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, June 28.

TEA.—The market is very inactive, and prices are unaltered, both buyers and sellers waiting the arrival of further news by the overland mail.

SUGAR.—The inquiries have not been quite so active. British Plantation however fully maintains its previous value. In the refined market a moderate business has been transacted at late quotations.

COFFEE.—There has been a very quiet market, and prices generally have showed little variation.

RICE.—A moderate business has been reported in Bengal qualities, at fully late rates, and other descriptions are held for full values.

SALT-PETRE.—A very limited business has been transacted, stocks on hand being now relatively larger than at the same period of last year; holders, however, demand full values.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,424 firkins butter and 2,522 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 1,073 casks butter and 310 bales bacon. Irish butter early in the week met a ready sale, at an advance of about 2s per cwt, but towards the close there was less disposition to buy. The market ended quiet, and in some cases 1s reduction submitted to. Bacon sold well, the demand very good, and for prime fresh parcels an advance of fully 1s per cwt was realised.

HOPS, Monday, June 27.—Our market during the past week has presented a very languid character, but few sales being effected, and those at prices much below the nominal value. The bine, on the whole, has made favourable progress; but this morning, reports speak of frosty fly in several districts, and of considerable increase of blight in Worcester, Farnham, and the country parishes. The duty has been backed at 180,000.

SEEDS, London, Monday, June 27.—There is no business passing in cloverseed, and values remain unchanged. The reports of the growing crop of trefoil are very favourable, and with fine weather to secure it, a large crop is looked for. Of cloverseed it is yet too early to speak. Canaryseed was a dull sale to-day, without change in value.

WOOL, Monday, June 27.—Since our last report there has been a steady but by no means active demand for nearly all kinds of home-grown wools, at very full prices to a slight advance. The supplies here are limited; but the stocks in farmers' hands are very large. A few parcels have changed hands for Belgium, and in the provincial districts prices are gradually creeping up.

OILS, Monday, June 27.—Sesame oil sells slowly, and prices are a shade lower. In cod very little is doing, at barely late rates. Sperm oil is dull, at 9d. to 9d. per fine. We have very few changes to notice in the value of other oils, in which purchases are made with caution. Spirits of turpentine, 1s to 4s per cwt

TALLOW, Monday, June 27.—Our market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 5s 9d. for the last three months 5s per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 1d per lb.

COALS, Monday, June 27.—Market heavy, at a slight reduction. Hetton's, 18s.; Haswell's, 18s.; Tees, 17s 3d; South Hartlepool, 16s 3d; Wylam, 15s 9d; Garforth, 15s 3d; Tanfield, 13s 6d; Hartley's, 15s 3d.—Fresh arrivals, 6s; left from last day, 15.—Total, 84.

Advertisements.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,
Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family
Use, at 2s 8d per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea
Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

FOR BEST TEAS and COFFEES,
GO TO EDMONDS'.

98, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.
Carriage paid, Town or Country.

A GENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumbe's Arrowroot, very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best Food for Infants and Invalids.

A. S. Plumbe, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TRADE



MARK.

SUMMER DINE.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."—Lancet. Obtain it from Family Grocers, or Chemists, who do not substitute inferior articles. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn; it is preferred to the best Arrowroot; for Breakfast, boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in Puddings, warm or cold; blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. Packets, 16oz., 8d.

Paleys : 77a, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

REID'S LONDON STOUT.—By taking six dozen quarts, 3s 6d.; pints, 2s 1d.; imperial pints, 3s. Guiness's Stout, Bass's and Allsopp's India Pale Ale, quarts, 6s.; pints, 3s 6d.; imperial pints, 4s. 6d. Campbell's strong Scotch Ale, quarts, 7s 6d.; pints, 4s 6d.; imperial pints, 6s. 6d. Rudgard's India Pale Ale, 28s. per 18-gallon cask. South African Port, Sherry, Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per dozen. Canadian Brandy, 16s. per gallon. Price current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Wine, Spirit and Beer Merchants, 95, Regent-street, W., London.

PARTRIDGE and COZENS,
PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS,

No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET.

Full Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other House

Per Ream

Cream-laid Note

Per Ream

Super thick ditto

Per Ream

Black-bordered ditto

Per Ream

Sermon Paper, plain, 4s. ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream.

Super thick Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100.

Extra thick ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

Copypaper, 2s. per gross; Seal Pens, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

Quill Pens, 1s. 6d. per 100; Lead Pencils, 9d. per dozen.

Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the Country. Illustrated Price Lists post free.

Copy Address, "PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street." Trade supplied.

Established 1841.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

Per Ream

Cream-laid note

Per Ream

Thick do.

Per Ream

Bordered note

Per Ream

Straw paper

Per Ream

Blue commercial note

Per Ream

Large American note

Per Ream

Buff envelope

Per Ream

Ditto, letter size

Per Ream

Foolscap paper

Per Ream

Commercial pens

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

23 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments of

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATUIT.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

M.R. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER.

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID, OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT, Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and DESTROYS FOR EVER the cause of infection.

Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly diluted with water, frequently and habitually in larders, sculleries, dairies, musty casks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s., Pints, 2s., Half-pints, 1s., and in bulk 10s. per Gallon.

Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Forces; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE.—248, HIGH HOLBORN

(Opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to grey hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four stamps.

Private Hair-dyeing Rooms. Hints on Dress and on the Hair, free, for one stamp.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY REMOVES

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty stamps.

Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. ed., 7s., and 10s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.

GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post-free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

VICTORIOUS OVER PAIN!!!

AGONY OR EASE? SICKNESS OR HEALTH?

LIFE OR DEATH?

These are the questions involved in the adoption or rejection of Harper Twelvetrees' VIRGINIAN GUM by the Martyrs to external diseases or injuries. Its marvelous cures are exciting astonishment everywhere. W. Plaut, Louth, writes:—"For cuts, wounds, burns, sores, and swellings, it is superior to anything in the world." S. Turner, Leek:—"My foot was crushed with the shunting of a tree, and in three days I was able to get on my shoe; on the fourth day I walked out for half an hour, and the next week I was at my work." Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors at 7s. 6d. and 1s. 1d. per box; and by the Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street).

GALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the

CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia in all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation. From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post-free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. and 21s.

Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyll-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Belt Depot, 523, New Oxford-street.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.

THE PROPRIETORS of PERRY'S justly celebrated PATENT MEDICINES have confided their Prescriptions to a Physician of the Royal University of Erlangen, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (who is registered under the New Medical Act), and attends daily at No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, between the hours of Eleven and Two, and from Five till Eight (Sundays excepted), to advise Patients on their Diseases and Treatment, and thus add to the speedy certainty of Cure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

constitute an infallible cure for all cutaneous eruptions and diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blisters and pimples on the face and body; they quickly remove from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions which so engender disease, and they extract from the system all trace of mercury and other mineral poisons. These pills are suited for either sex, as they ensure a peculiarly beneficial influence upon the vascular system, thus proving a desideratum long sought for in the medical world; and their extraordinary beneficence to mankind is universally admitted.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., or by post, 3s. 3d., 5s., and 12s. per box, to be had direct from No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, upon receipt of Post Office Order.

Sold also by Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street, London-bridge; D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Barclay and Co., Farrington-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; and all medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CURE for TIC DOLOREUX, or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE

HEAD, &c., also SCIATICA and PAINS in the LIMBS.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS

quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in Letter Stamps, by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington-street, London.

References as to their efficacy:—Joseph Pease (late M.P.) Darlington; Mrs. Pryce Gwynne, St. Julian House, Tenby; Rev. K. C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester; the Hon. Mr. F. Grimston, Wakes Colne, Halstead, and hundreds of the nobility, ministers, &c., whose bona fide testimonials may be had of S. Barlow.

VIRGINIAN GUM.—Have you seen the Vir-

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